Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VII. NO. 158 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
6th August	Chindwara*	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
7th "	Sardinia	6,560	Extra
11th "	Kashgar*	8,840	Extra
10th "	Devanha	8,092	
11th "	Manora*	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamers in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.	
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single	816	756	699	576	516
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES					
Single	768	720	666	552	492
Return	1,152	1,080	999	828	738

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th August	Dumra	5414	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date About.	Steamers.	
8th Aug	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast Mail.)
7th "	Bankura	Karachi & Persian Gulf
7th "	Lhasa	Karchi Direct
11th "	Karapara	B and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyo Maru	S. Mori	2'75	30th July	9th Aug
Tenkai Maru	T. Horiuchi	3116	4th Aug.	10th Aug
Ushai Maru				
No. 2	---	2705	15th Aug.	26 h Aug.
Hosei Maru..	---	2658	18th Aug.	29th Aug

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Hitachi Maru	S. Iwazawa	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Bunsen Maru	K. Tsuji	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	---	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	---	20th August	31st "	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Kisen Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Barode.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad. Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Baigique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE. LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The National Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£2,850,000
With Power to increase to	£4,000,000
Capital and Reserve	£3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—

Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—

10, Wall Street.

OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large, British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Iyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yamai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. SANERJEA.
Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sooijee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

fail to try the "Railway" Hotel

Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 111.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd.; also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES WORTH

Rs. 200000

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS

[ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

AHMEDBHAI ESAALI
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

MEHTA & COMPANY,

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realisations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Co."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Meadows Street, Fort (Bombay)

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Enquire it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to any up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 20, Grey Street, Calcutta.

Capital Already Subscribed In Full.

CALCUTTA METAL WORKS, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

A Copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

CAPITAL - - - - Rs. 6,00,000

Divided into 60,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. All the shares have been sold out and there are none available for the public.

Shares are payable as follows:— **Rs. 2 on application, Rs. 2 on allotment,**

And the balance in calls of Three Rupees per share at intervals of not less than two months each.

DIRECTORS :

BABU GOKULCHAND (Messrs. Sitalprasad Kirkprasad)
R. K. MOHTA, Merchant, Strand Road
LUCHMEENARAIN SHROFF (Banker and Merchant, 180, Cross Street)
RAI SHRINATH PAL, BAHADUR (Y. Artin & Co.)
N.. S. BAYANKER (Merchant, Bombay).
N. S. T. CHARI, M.A. (Governing Director, Messrs. Chari & Co., Ld., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta).

BANKERS :

MESSRS. THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. MORGAN & Co.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. VINEY & THURSTON.

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. CHARI & Co., Ld., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

2, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

REGISTERED GUARANTEE BROKERS :

MESSRS. BASANTHLAL, NATHANI, 2, Royal Exchange, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association and in particular for the purpose of installing and working in Bengal a Brass and Iron Foundry combined with a Manufactory for the making of domestic metal utensils, such as Dekshies, Tumblers, Cups, Bowls, and the like.

Another branch of the Company's undertaking will be the installation and working of Rolling Mills for the conversion of aluminium and silver ingots into metal sheets.

With a view to expediting the working of the Company's Factory, the Company has made arrangements to acquire & purchase from Messrs. Mohunlall Luchmeenarain, of Calcutta, certain plant and machinery, which were used by them in connection with their metal works and which can be conveniently utilised for the Company's business, and in addition the Company is acquiring and taking over the Factory and Metal Foundry which Messrs. Mohunlall Luchmeenarain are in course of erecting and installing at Belur. This Factory when completed will have an area of 57,000 square feet and will be equipped with an up-to-date foundry, three Drawing Presses, Lathes, Drills, Milling and Planing Machines as well as with two Rolling Mills for rolling aluminium and silver ingots into sheets.

At the present time it is the common practice with Indians to beat out by hand these ingots into sheets, a process which is not only laborious but one that occupies considerable time. The Directors have satisfied themselves that in this branch of the business alone there will be a very big demand and as is shown by the undermentioned figures, there should be a considerable profit attached thereto.

The Rolling Mills which will be installed in the first instance will, it is estimated, be capable of dealing with 300 lbs. of aluminium ingots and 200 lbs. of silver ingots per diem, and the Directors consider that a profit of 4 annas a lb. may be looked for on the conversion of aluminium ingots into sheets and a return of 14 annas a lb. on the rolling of silver ingots. Basing the calculation on this estimate the Company should show a profit of 200 per diem on this branch of its work alone.

As regards Drawing Presses to be installed, it is calculated that they will turn out 1,600 lbs. of metal utensils in a working day of 10 hours, and assuming that there is a profit of 4 annas a lb., which is not unreasonable, the profit on this branch will amount Rs. 400 per diem.

As regards small castings and ornamental brass work, which will also be a feature of the Company's business, it is estimated that taking a conservative basis of profit, there should be a return on these of Rs. 200 a day.

On the above estimate the total daily profit would amount to Rs. 850, or on the basis of 25 working days a month, the total profit per annum would be Rs. 2,55,000, or, in other words, 42½ per cent. on the nominal capital of the Company. Deducting, however, 50 per cent. for unforeseen contingencies, it is not unreasonable to look for a return of at least 20 per cent.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION.

The Articles of Association provide that the number of Directors shall not be less than 3 nor more than 6, and that the qualification of every Director shall be his holding not less than 200 shares either in his own name or jointly with any other person or persons, whether beneficially or as a Trustee for any Company or person. Shares held in the name of the Managing Agents' firm shall qualify any member or assistant of such firm to act as a Director. Each of the Directors, until otherswise determined at a General Meeting, shall be paid the sum of Rs. 50 per mensem by way of remuneration for his services and shall also receive a commission of two per cent. on the net half-yearly profits of the Company, such commission to be divided among the Directors equally or as they may determine.

The following Agreements shall be entered into by or on behalf of the Company :—

A contract between the Conpany and Chari & Company, Limited, whereby the latter are appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years unless they shall voluntarily resign the office and subject to the various terms and conditions as to remuneration and otherwise as cortained in the Agreement.

The Company will not proceed to allotment unless and until 50 per cent. of the shares offered to the public shall have been subcribed for.

Preliminary Expenses.—The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 9,000.

Application for Shares.—Application for the shares should be made upon the accompanying form and for warded to the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Calcutta, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

(a) If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

(b) Failure to pay any calls on shares allotted when due will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

(c) Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Applications for shares may be obtained from the Company's Managing Agents, Chari & Company, Ld. 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

General.—Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreement referred to may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during the usual business hours, and any person applying for any shares in this Company or who is allotted any shares in the Company, will be deemed to have inspected the documents and agreement above referred to and to be bound by the same. A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th day of July, 1919.

LUCHMEENARAIN SHROFF,
180, Cross Street,
Calcutta.

N. S. T. CHARI,
2, Lyons Range,
Calcutta.

GOKULCHAND,
30, Burtola Street.

RAMKISHEN MOHTA,
28, Strand Road.

N. S. BAYANKER,
70, Grand Hotel.

SRINATH PAL,
53, Mirzapur Street,
Calcutta.

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PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 15th August, 1919, to TUESDAY, 2nd September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th July, 1919. 3742

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st instant, as to the sale of 157, 81, 163 and 45 bales of Shirtings at the instance of Messrs C. N. Wadia and Co., agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., we, the undersigned beg to inform the public, that the aforesaid goods are not deliverable to us under the contracts made by us with the said Company, and the said sale is on account and at the risk of the said Company, and we have nothing whatever to do with the same.

COWASJI FRAMJI & CO.,
Mulji Jetha Market Chawk.

1st August, 1919. 3675

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, 3,000 square yards, with two large frontages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.
Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3463

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified COMPOUNDERS for temporary appointments at Government Hospitals and Dispensaries on Rs. 20 per mensem with a war allowance of one-third of pay. They will be confirmed as vacancies occur on the scale of pay mentioned below:—

Compounder, 3rd Grade (1 to 6 years) Rs. 15 per mensem.
Compounder, 2nd Grade (6 to 11 years) Rs. 20 per mensem.
Compounder, 1st Grade (11 to 16 years) Rs. 25 per mensem.
Compounder, Senior, 2nd Grade (after 16 years) Rs. 30-1-35 per mensem.
Compounder, Senior, 1st Grade (after 21 years) Rs. 35-1-40 per mensem.

The minimum pay has been raised to Rs. 20 temporarily and a war allowance of one-third of pay is given in addition. Applications should be addressed to—
The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 3723

NOTICE

IT has come to my knowledge that RAMNATH DINANATH SHROFF, GOPINATH DINANATH SHROFF and KESHRINATH DINANATH SHOFF are trying to sell the Oart, known as Digi Oart, (property of Soonderbai wife of Dinanath Gangadhar) situate at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/91 to Messrs. Jethu Kanji and Co., Public are, therefore, informed that the said persons have only a life interest in the said property and that they have no right or authority to sell the same. I am one of the reversioners and I hereby give notice that public dealing with the said property or attempting to buy the same without my consent in writing, will do so at their own risk.

Dated 5th August, 1919.
GANPATRAO RAMNATH SHROF,
Grandson of Soonderabai.

3730

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	8	50
Muttra Junction	,,	11	12
Bayana	,,	12	33
Kotah Junction	,,	16	43
Rutlam	,,	21	14
Baroda	,,	1	42
Bombay	Arr.	9	50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.
A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier Bombay.
NOTE.—Due to breaches on the line between Bharatpur and Bayana, the Express will be diverted via Agra Cantonment and Bayana, and arrive Bombay approximately at 10-50, instead of 9-50 until further.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3618

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND (330 sq. yds.) near Gol Pitha, corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Lane, oppo. Lahiri Bldg., good for Garage, Factory, Shops, etc.,
Apply: BOMBAY DAIRY CO.,
85, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7. 3464

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Power of Attorney granted by us to Mr. A. W. Campbell is revoked as from the 1st July, 1919.

GILL & CO.,
3634 3, Wallace Street.

NOTICE.

THE MORADABAD SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

SALES OF WASTES.

OFFERS are invited for large stock of Cotton and Yarn wastes lying in the mills. Samples and details about quantities can be had on application to the SECRETARY of the Mills.

ALAKH DHARI,
Managing Agent.

3679

FOR SALE.

47 SECOND HAND FORD CARS.

42 with box and 5 with touring bodies.

CARS have been on active service require extensive renewals and repairs and should be inspected by intending purchasers. They may be seen at "N" Shed, Grain Depot, Bombay Port Trust Railway, Mazagon, Bombay. Offers for all or any number of the cars should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "FORD CARS" to:

The Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board,
P. O. Box 428,
BOMBAY

or may de deposited at his office at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay. Offers will be received up to noon on Thursday 21st August and intimation of acceptance or non-acceptance will be made by Monday 1st September.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board,
BOMBAY.

3663

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mezanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 3284

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved, and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, section 12, the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such memorandum of association with extended objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this resolution under the said act.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.
3. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 2 crores by the creation of 1,00,000 new shares of Rs 100 each.
4. That the said 1,00,000 new shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 50 per share to the members of the Company at the rate of one new share for each share held at present such of the new shares as are not taken up in this proportion by the members to be allotted to applicants (being Shareholders) as the Directors may deem fit.
5. That the sum of Rs. 25 per share be payable on application and that the balance be paid by 3 instalments of Rs. 25 each, the calls being made at intervals of not less than one month; and that the new shares rank for dividend from the 1st January 1920.

Such of the Resolutions as may be passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened and of which notice will be given to the Shareholders by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular paper as provided by the Article 141.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. GRAY,
Acting Manager.

3414

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have dispensed with the services of our draughtsman, Mr. Samuel Solomon Mazgaoker, from the 1st of August, 1919.

W. A CHAMBERS & Co.,
Architects, etc.,
Standard Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.

3760

FOR SALE.

5—Spans of W. I. N. Girders, complete with Flooring Plates, Hand Rails and Piles. (old but unused).
Offers will be accepted by the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar), only up to 31st August, 1919, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. 3725

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of Latrines and Urinals between the Town Hall and Custom House will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 14th day of August, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer

Municipal Office.
Bombay, 5th August, 1919 3759

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAJI USMAN HAJI EBRAHIM and HAJI HUSSEIN HAJI EBRAHIM have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. 4010, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/1275 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3667 (1), 3667 (2), 3667 (3), Street Nos. 29, 29a, 29b, and containing by admeasurement 11369 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Tulsi Pipe Road, on or towards the West by the property of Anant Vithoba Gowli, on or towards the North by Public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bombay Municipality and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and tenants.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3720

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI DADABHOY PAWRI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with dwelling house or bungalow standing, thereon, situate at Gondavli in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement according to Government Survey five acres and 13½ gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collecgor of Land Revenue under Survey No. 1, Pot No. 2 to 11 and Falni No. 1 to 5, Survey No. 21, Pot 2 and 11, 12, 4/2, 5/10, Falni No. 1 Survey No. 99, Pot No. 1, Falni No. 1, and bearing notified area committees' No. 104 and bounded, on the East partly by the property of Ardeshir Piroshaw Patel partly by the property of Ardeshir D. Bambot partly by the vacant land of Rustomji Nuserwanji Kharas and partly by the property of Byramji Ruttonji Mehta and Bros. on the West property of Louis Brans Ferreira, on the North party by Gondavli village Tank and partly by the property of Byramji Ruttonji Mehta and Bros. and on the South by Andheri Kurla Road.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3766

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAVERLAL VITHALDAS Administrator of the estate of NAGARDAS VITHALDAS deceased has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground, situate at Borah Bazar Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9198, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a sweepers passage on the West by Borah Bazar Street on the North by the house of Bhagwandas Vira and on the South by the house of Cawasji Nasserwanji and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 2226 and Street Nos. 103-105.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA.
3739 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI DINBAI, Widow of PESTONJI MANEKJI COOPER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land, situate at TAVA LANE in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 403 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1347, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Hasham Dada, on the West by the properties of Abdul Kadar Sulemanji and another on the North by Tava Lane and on the South by the property of Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj and which premises are assessed under B Ward Nos. 926-927 and Street Nos. 1-3-5.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
3732 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHOY SETHNA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land situate at Altamount Road, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,886 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7086 (part) and 7087 (part) and bounded, on the East partly by the property of Manekji Petit Mill and partly by the property of Jijibhoy, on the West by the New Road, on the North by the property of Government and on the South by other land of the Vendor known as Plot No. 6 and which premises are assessed along with others under D Ward Nos. 3449-3450 (1) and (2) and 3451 and Street Nos. 4, 5, 5A and 6.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
3736 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TARMAHOMED ELIAS and AHMED ELIAS have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Leasehold land, Situate at SLEATER ROAD in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1, 2 3/17040, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by Public passage, on the North by the property of K. S. Batliwala and on the South by a Gully and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 3700 (12) and Street No. 3 K.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
3733 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALI ADAMJI PIRBHAI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Leasehold land, Situate on the East side of Road No. 8 of the Agripada Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 978 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3527, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a service passage, on the West by Road No. 8 of the Improvement Trust Estate on the North by Plot No. 63 of the Improvement Trust Estate and on the South by Plot No. 67 of the Improvement Trust Estate and which premises are assessed under Ward No. 4103 (3) and Street No. 65.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
3734 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ALIMAHOMED KAMRUDIN and TYABALI KAMRUDIN have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land, situate at Girgaum Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 8167 and 8168, together with the dwelling houses and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the said Girgaum Road, on the West by a Sweepers Passage on the North by the property of a Borah gentleman and on the South partly by a sweepers passage and partly by the property of Maneckji Marker and which premises are assessed under C Ward Nos. 2117-2118, and Street Nos. 198-200.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
3738 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ALLABANDI BINTE ISMAILJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Leasehold land, situate at SLEATER ROAD in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/7040, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a moiety of a passage on the West by a moiety of a common passage or road, on the North by the property of Jehangir Manekji Contractor and on the South by a moiety of a common passage or road and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 3700 (14) and Street No. 3 M.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
3735 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. (1) NASARWANJI HORMUSJI BHARUCHA, (2) ARDESHIR HORMUSJI BHARUCHA and, (3) PIROJSHA SHAPURJI BHARUCHA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, Situate at KHAR ROAD, in BANDRA, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,592 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under non-agricultural Survey No. 23 held under a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council dated 17th March, 1909, together with the bungalow, shops and all other buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a Gully on the West by the Gorbunder Road, otherwise called Khar Road, on the North by a Gully and on the South by the Station Road and which premises are assessed under Nos. 1 and 1A, Khar Road in Bandra.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
3737 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr SIMON ABRAHAM NATHAN and FLORA NATHAN have contracted to sell to our clients the property hereunder described All persons having any claim on or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, charge, trust, inheritance, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us at our office at 131, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the South side of the Mayo Road, on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain as to the portions thereof being garden land, eight hundred and one decimal thirty-three square yards or thereabouts and as to the remainder thereof being building land, one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven square yards or thereabouts making a total area of two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight decimal thirty-three square yards or thereabouts (and which shall be deemed to contain these quantities) be the same more or less and which is bounded on the North by the said Mayo Road, on the East by Plot No. 14, Wellington Lines, on the South by the vacant land vested in the Board laid out as a central garden space and on the West by the Plot No. 12 of the said Wellington Lines Estate which is known as Plot No. 13, Wellington Lines, No. 9562 and which said piece of land forms portions of the lands vested in the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9562 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1301 (13), Street No. 3, together with the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon and known as "Gool Mansions."

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3764

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGHA STREET FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAI NOWROJEE WADIA of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the property belonging to her and described in the schedule hereto to our client Mr. MALUKCHAND KESHAVJI SHAH.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale,—mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground land or ground situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Ghoga Street, or otherwise called Todd Street, in the Registration district of Fort, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 45 Ward No. 1688, containing by admeasurement 54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5683 and New Survey No. 9338 which said land is bounded as follows:—on the East by the passage on the other side whereof is the house belonging to the children of Nowroji Jamsedji Wadia, on the West by the property belonging to Dhunjibhai Jiwaji Desai, on the North by Todd Street aforesaid and on the South by the house belonging to Merwanji Hirji Wadia.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Malukchand Keshavji Shah.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARASHAW ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA, or COOPER has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Gandauli, near Andheri in Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred fifteen square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 90 and Pot No. 1 and Entry No. 582 C of Records of Rights and Non-agriculture No. 6 and bounded, on or towards the East by the passage fifteen feet wide and leading from the Government Public Road to the premises, and beyond that by the property of Shapurji Nowroji Sanjana, on or towards the West by the land of Mataru Patel, on or towards the North by the land, secondly hereunder described and on or towards the South by the land of Bai Pirojbai Ruttonji Mehta.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situated on the Eastern side of Mehta Road at Gundavli, near Andheri in the District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora and containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land registered by the Collector of Thana, under Entry No. 598 K Survey No. 90 and Pot No. 4, Falni No. 1, 17½ Gunthas assessed at Rs. 0-13-0 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage fifteen feet wide leading from the Government Kuria Road to the premises and now known as the Mehta Road, on or towards the West by the property of Louis Furnand, on or towards the North by the property of Dorabjee Hormusji Mithaiwalla and on or towards the South by the property first hereinbefore described.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
3746 Purchaser's Attorneys

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISUFALI ALLIBHAI has contracted with our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLI RAJBHAI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having claims or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Bapty Road otherwise called Connemarry Savar Lane, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2440 but now under D Ward No. 4109 and Street No. 140 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 6943 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ebrahim Habibula, on or towards the West by the property of Bora Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on or towards the North by Bapty Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Abdula Arab and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors tenants

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

J. K. DESAI,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3743

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLI SHAMASJI, ESSUFALLI SHAMASJI, MAHOMEDALLI JIWAJI, KHATIZABAI MULLA CUMROODIN, widow of Sharafalli Shamasji, FIDAHUSSEIN SHARAFALLI, EBRAHIM SHARAFALLI, JAINABAI SHARAFALLI, SOGRABAI SHARAFALLI and ASGARALLI SHARAFALLI, the last two minors by their brother and natural guardian the said Fidahussein Sharafalli have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property on any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the East side of Jail Road North (Umerkhady) in the City of Bombay (being a portion of the piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon demised by the Indenture of Lease dated the 8th April, 1901, and made between the Vicar and Wardens of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, of the one part and Ahmedbhoy Kikabhoy and Saifuddin Kikabhoy of the other part) together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand fivehundred and eighy square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay forming part of the hereditaments and premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3646 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 3603-4, 3605 and 3606 (1), 3606 (2), 3606 (3), 3606 (4), 3606 (5), 3606 (6) and Street Nos. 27-27 and 29-41-43, 45, 47a, 47b, 47c, 47d and 47e and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abbasbhai Shaifuddin Kikabhai, on or towards the South and East by the property of Abdulhoosein Abdul Latif and others and on or towards the West by the said Jail Road North (Umarkhary).

Dated this 30th day of July, 1919.

J. H. MODI,
For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan. Purchaser's Attorneys.

3621

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURDESHI LAXUMAN MAHADEO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim (if any, and they shall be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101.06 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 1902, New No. 9034, Old Survey No. 260, and New Survey No. 4894, and assessed by the Assessor and the Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7513, Street No. 62-64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bhandari Street, o nor towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Shri Ram Mandir, and on or towards the South by the property of Chhugan Anand.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

UNWALLA, PEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3728

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DORABSHAW ARDESHIR COOPER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Espianade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Moje Kandiveli, Tarf Malad, Pot Rukda Bandra, Taluka Salsette and Zillah Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana, the particulars whereof are as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre.	Area Gunthas	Akar.
2	4	0	1	5¼	9 0 0
,,	7	0	0	8	1 8 0
,,	8	0	0	13½	2 8
,,	8	1	0	5	0 4 0
,,	0	2	0	5	0 2 0
,,	0	3	0	3	0 1
5	1	0	1	7	2 8 0
			3	7½	15 15
Pot Kharaba			0	14½	
			3	22	

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Moje Kandevli, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 20 gunthas including Kharaba land payment Government assessment or akar 1-0-0 and bearing Survey No. 6, Falni No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On the East by Mandala Tank, on the West by Survey No. 6 Pot No 8, belonging to Narayen Waman, on the South by Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4, belonging to Zuje Frances Pedruman and on the North by the land formerly belonging to Yeshodabai and herein thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Moje Kandevlji, Pot Tukdi, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana containing by admeasurement 7¼ gunthas and paying Government assessment or akar Re. 1-8-0 and bearing Survey No. 6 Pot No. 7 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by Forest, on the West by Survey No. 6, Pot No. 2, on the South by Survey No. 1, formerly belonging to Balvant Sadashiv and herein fourthly described and on the North by portion of the land hereinabove firstly described.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Moje Kandivli, Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, containing by admeasurement one acre and ten gunthas paying Government assessment or Akar Rs. 2-8-0 and bearing Survey No. 6 Falni No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by Forest on the West by portion of the land thirdly described, on the South by the Mandala Tank and on the North by the portion of the land thirdly described and beyond that by portion of the land firstly described.

FIFTHLY:—All that triangular piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Moje Kandivli, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length on the South on the West 50 feet in length and on the North 38 feet in length that is 14-16 gunthas out of a portion of land containing 3¼ gunthas paying Government assessment or Akar of 2 annas and bearing New Survey No. 6 Falni No. 4 and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Mandala Tank, on the West by portion of land bearing No. 6 on the South by pasture land bearing Survey No. 152 and on the North by land belonging to Bhat Janardhan Narayen and others.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3747

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSES RAILWAY AND RAILWAY MAGISTRATE, AJMER.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 48 OF 1919.

QADAR BUX, son of Rahman Bux, Musalman, pointsman, Railway Station, Meebahera ..... Plaintiff

versus

NATHILALL, age 40 years, son of Chegunlall, Brahman, Neebahera, at present Bombay, Messrs. P. N. Rao and Co., Kabherveda 4th Line, Constructor Building, Post Office No. 4, Bombay ..... Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RUPEES 325-10-6.

WHEREAS the above-named plaintiff, Qadar Bux, has instituted a suit in this Court against the above-named defendant, Nathilall, for Rupees 325-10-6. Nathilall, the defendant, is hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the 31st July, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Ajmer and as day fixed for defendant, Nathilall's appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit he must be prepared to produce all his witnesses on that day.

RAI SHIVCHARAN DAS,
Judge, Small Causes Railway and Railway Magistrate, Ajmer.

Dated Ajmer, the 4th July, 1919.

3740

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership carried on between our client Mr. NANALAL MORARJI DAVE and the firm of Messrs. VADILAL PURSHOTTAM & CO., in the names style and firm of JIVALAL UJAMSEY & CO., and NAROTTAMDAS VADILAL AND CO., at Medows Street, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED from the 18th day of June, 1919, under the consent Decree obtained on the 26th day of July, 1919, in suit No 1664 of 1919, in which our client Mr Nanalal M. Dave was the plaintiff and the said firm of Messrs. Vadilal Purshottam & Co., were the defendant.

The terms of the consent decree are amongst others as follows:—

Declare that the defendants alone are entitled to take over the goodwill and all the property assets and outstandings of the partnership firm carried on either in the name of Jivalal Ujamsey and Co., or Narottamdas Vadilal and Co., or any other name and now in the hands of the Receiver and that the plaintiff has no interest whatsoever in the said firm or in the goodwill assets or outstandings or contracts or property of the said firm.

Declare that the defendants alone are liable for all the losses and liabilities either present or future of the partnership firm and that the plaintiff is not liable for any such loss or liability. That the defendants do pay all the losses and liaiblities, if any of the partnership firm and hold the plaintiff indemnified against any such loss or liabiliy.

Our client is not at all responsible either for the debts or for the liability of the said firm.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

(Sd.) PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Nanalal Morarji Dave.

3718

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SORABJI DADABHOY BAXTER and SHAVAKSHAW DADABHOY BAXTER, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. HAJI ABU BACKER HAJI ADAT KHATRI and ISMAIL HAJI ADAT KHATRI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the bungalow outhouses and other structures and cocoanuts and other trees thereon commonly called Parawarah situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, now known as Cadell Road in Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3256 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Lord Revenue under Old No. 250, New No. 3928 Old Survey No. B/213 and New Survey No. 1535 and bounded, on or towards the East by a public lane on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road now known as Cadell Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ramkrishna Maneckji, and on or towards the South by the property of the Trustees of the Scottish Orphanage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4758 and Street No. 87, Mahim Bazar Road and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3727

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHANJISHAW EDULJI MISTRI the sole Surviving Executor of the Will of EDULJI BEJONJI MISTRI, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, morigage, trust, lir , possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel partly of quit and ground rent and partly of Fazandari Tenures, the quit and ground rent land, containing by admeasurement 83 6/9 square yards and the Fazendari Land, containing by admeasurement 43 3/9th square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 237, New No. 5102, Old survey No. 374 and New Survey No. 2/9005, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1502, Street No. 74, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Cawasji Patell Street, within the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street, on the West by the property of Edulji and Dhunjibhai Edulji Mistri, on the North by the property of Mr. Nadirshaw Hormasji Sukhia and on the South by the property of Bai Bhicaiji, wife of Nusserwanji Jamsetji Moola.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1919.

MULLA and MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3758

Waterproof Your Own Clothes.

This can be easily done at home by our new powder called

TURN-THE-RAIN.

Rs. 3 per bottle. Each bottle sufficient to one overcoat or one suit of clothes.

KALI & Co.

Corner Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

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Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

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THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

FOUND.

FOUND—One PEARL BROOCH near Messrs. Mongini Bros.' shop by our office peon. Owner please apply personally at RYLANDS & SONS, LTD., Cook's Buildings, Fort.

3722

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Aspiring STUDENTS to know that our new Session of classes will commence shortly, still room for few more students. For prospectus with revised terms, and hours of classes, see the PRINCIPAL, THE WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 254, Hornby Road, above Bessho and Co. 3477

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL DROPS.—Best for Cholera, Dysentary, Diarrehoea, Dyspepsia, Colie, etc., etc., etc. Prise Rs. 1/4 per Phial KING & CO., Hyderabad Dn. Agent. HEERALAL MOLJEE & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay. 3681

SAVE YOUR GOODS and BUILDINGS from white-ants and leakage with our special preparations. Write for particulars, sent post-free. PITALE & CO., Manufacturers and Commission Agents. 3609

WANTED TO LEND.—Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 on good security. Apply S. D. PATNI BUILDING, 1st floor, Princess Street. 3677

ALL forms of NERVOUS and *** DEBILITY, etc., safe and sure cure in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free if cure is felt sure. Please write descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Seadon Square, Calcutta G. P. O. W.

IT'S a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters, a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

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WANTED—COPYING CLERKS. Apply EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. 3761

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. M. M SHIRAZEE & SONS, 72, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay. 3768

WANTED—A MANAGER for up-country mill, fully experienced in Carding and Spinning. Apply Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3726

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Senior COMPOUNDERS. Apply to KEMP & Co., Ltd., Head Office, Charni Road. 3712

WANTED—Experienced MANAGING and ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERKS in an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3717

WANTED AT ONCE—A smart and energetic CUTTER, well experienced man required. Apply personally to VULLEY & SONS, Holland House next to Majestic Hotel Colaba Causeway, Fort. 3754

WANTED—A competent and influential SALESMAN, having experience of glassware, hosiery, etc. Apply sharp to Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3753

WANTED—By a Mercantile Firm, experienced SALESMAN in Piecegoods, Hardware and Sundries. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 914, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3711

WANTED—SHORT-HAND FAST TYPISTS on Rs. 75 with prospects. Gujarati Hindus with practical experience of correspondence, who can join immediately only need apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Town Hall, Bombay. 3765

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK with neat handwriting on Rs. 30 per month. Apply in person with own written applications in the Office of the EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LD., top floor, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort. 3376

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for export of oil business in drums, only who have previous experience of this work need apply, stating salary, to Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3667

WANTED—PIANIST for Quetta. Must be able to conduct Orchestra and read music. 12 months contract. Salary Rs. 200 and quarters. Apply THE INTERNATIONAL FILM, AGENCY, Bunder Road, Karachi. 3707

WANTED.—An experienced and clever CUSTOM CLERK, those who can give good references or cash security of Rs. 500, need apply in writing only with copies of testimonials to YAZDANI & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 3694

WANTED—Experienced and qualified DRAUGHTSMEN also SURVEYORS, understanding estimating, measuring and surveying for a Firm af Architects in Bombay. Apply with testimonials, stating salary expected, to Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3656

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER as Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—Young ENGLISH knowing hand for laundry and an OFFICE ASSISTANT. Pay according to qualifications. Securities Rs. 700 and Rs. 500 respectively. Apply personally to HARTAPSINGH PUNJABI, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. 3756

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES & UNDERGRADUATES in Arts and Science to serve as assistant teachers in the Bassein High School, Bassein (Thana). Handsome salary. Binding essential. Deccanies preferred. Apply sharp to or see personally to R. N. SAMANT, Hony. Secretary, Bassein. 3755

WANTED AT ONCE—A B. A. with Science or B.Sc. as assistant teacher for the High School, Devgad Baria (Rewakantha). Post permanent and pensionable. Selected candidate will have to serve the school for at least TWO years. Apply stating salary expected and other particulars to B. L. KAJI, Head Master. 3751

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, European, for a Mahomedan family residing at Malabar Hill to assist a lady in taking care of children. Must be of cheerful disposition and be able to teach up to fifth standard. A good needlewoman having some knowledge of nursing and music much preferred. Apply immediately Box No. 918, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3744

WANTED—For the Office of the CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, POONA, a young GRADUATE in Civil Engineering with experience of Surveying, Levelling and Construction work on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs 125 per mensem, according to qualifications with prospects of promotion and permanency. Applications stating age and experience must reach the office before the 15th instant. 3724

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—TUITIONS by an undergraduate, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 912 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3705

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WANTED

WANTED—One or two MACHINES for polishing shirts and collars. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3752

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FOR SALE.

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FOR SALE.

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TO BE LET POONA BUNGALOW No. 111, Civil Lines, Bund Road, in all 12 rooms, outhouses, stables, a large compound. Apply Mr. HORMOSJI, c/o Smetham Solicitor, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3688

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21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 3 BALES PRINTED COATING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Mr. S. S. Reubin and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. M. H. Sedehi and Sons.

D. D.—1044 C. C. No. 48-50 3 bales each 16 pieces Printed Coating (suitable to Persian Markets).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against Delivery Order of the B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. Narottam & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Hirji.

10 packages superior fine fancy English white Dhotees No. 1210.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 54lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 54lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 54lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 54lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 54lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 54lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindlas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ranchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 450 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE of 30 bales Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Shivayanal Shivdayal, and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

5 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 3150, 6½ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 4150, 7 lbs.
2 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 8150, 9 lbs.
3 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 9150, 9½ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No. 11150, 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES KASUMBA.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Ruttonsy Kanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Nathalal Chaganlal of Chikhalgully.

30 packages Kasumbo 40 yds 39 inches. Two tickets Ghadial Monkey Perbus Goods.

The above goods are lying in the warehouse.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1919.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS DINING, DRAWING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. DEOJI CANJI AND JOHN ROBERTS, AND OTHERS, "COLLARD AND COLLARD" COTTAGE PIANO BY S. ROSE AND CO., GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, DINNER SET, ETC., ETC.,

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Bungalow No. 9, Queen's Road, household furniture comprising of English sliding dining table, dining chairs, cabinets, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, dinner wagon, ice box, (English) drawing room suits, chester field sofa and easychairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest drawers and tables, writing tables, hall lamps, jost fan, English stove, carpets, double meatsafe, electric, hall and table lamps, Blackwood carved furniture, silver show case for coins, easy chairs low chairs, centre tables, Pier tables double sided dressing cheval glass, single and double cots, roll top writing table with masters key, corner cabinets, sweet toned Cottage Piano by "Collard and Collard" by S. Rose & Co., sweet toned Vilophone phonograph with 6 selected double sided English records, Palm stands, Singer hand and foot sewing machines, English table clock with glass dome one year's winding teapoys, marble wash and tables, with set, easels, cane furniture Elkington, Read and Barton and Mapin Webb's rich platedware, glass ware, crockery dinner set, etc., etc.,

Property of Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, I.M.S., and others.

Property of another gentleman:—

One 12-16 H.-P., "Belsize" motor car with Bosh magneto new tyres and tubes complete.

One grey trap and brown whaler for harness and riding in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DELAJ MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from I. J. Sopher, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Phirozsha M. Ghandhi, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar, the following:—

One 12-14 h.p. Delaj Motor Car No. 2198 with tyres and tubes fitted with Bosch Magneto, lamps, tools and accessories with taxi meter complete in splendid working condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DEVLALI (BHAGOOK).

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Phirozeshah M. Murzban, and on account and at the risk of Byramji Pallonji Mistry, the Mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of June, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned properties in one lot:—

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the two bungalows known as "Jai Lodge" and "Homi Villa", standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Bhagoor, in the District and Sub-District of Nasik, admeasuring about 3,720 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 348, Pot No. 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by a Cross Road 40 feet wide and beyond that by the vacant land of Ruttonji Jamsetji Dubash, on or towards the East by a private passage 20 feet wide and beyond that by the property secondly described, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Framji Mistry commencing with its wall and on or towards the South by Government land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Bhagoor, in the District and Sub-District of Nasik admeasuring about 4,437.31 square yards or thereabouts, forming a portion of Survey No. 348, Pot No. 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by a private passage 20 feet wide and beyond that by the property firstly described, on or towards the East by a private passage 40 feet wide, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Framji Mistry commencing with its wall and beyond that by a private road 40 feet wide, and on or towards the South by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Solicitor, at No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandra Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, rich carpets, brass hall lamp, table and hanging lamps by Ditmar; corner cabinets, rich pictures, glass door book cases, writing tables, Singapore cane furniture, one sweet-tone ebonized cottage piano by Oscar Kohler Berlin N. C. single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand table, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, English C. spring perambulator, rich pictures, garden pots, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. M. Kelly, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquine office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 Bay horse, aged, quite in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ROUND HEAD AND PAN HEAD MILD STEEL RIVETS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 192 cwts. round head and pan head mild steel rivets.

The above is now on view at Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., godown, at Lamington Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery Chemicals, China Clay Sulphur Black Powder, Leather Rings, Roller Skins, Leather Buffers, Shuttles, Pickers, Electric Appliances, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Javeri and Co., of Forbes Street, Fort, 2 cases extroclos, 4 bales superfine cloth for machinery, 1 case roller skins, 1 case leather rings, 4 cases temple rollers, 4 cases lattices and wooden pegs, 8 cases woollen cloth, 19 cases Aniline dyes, 3 cases game requisites, 8 trusses leather buffers, 1 case toys, 18 cases sulphur black powder, 14 casks black powder, 1 case yarn heilds, 22 cases machinery, 7 cases Teotile machinery, 7 cases shuttles, 6 cases pickers, 9 cases machinery, 3 cases electric appliances, 2 cases machinery parts, 100 casks China clay, 28 drums chemicals, 22 packages chemicals.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4083

AUCTION SALE OF 49 CASES OF TEA AND PROVISION.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the following cases:—

6 cases Green Tea.
34 cases Provision.
9 cases Black Tea.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1919.

Nuzerally Khanbhoy

PIPES, HARDWARE AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS

SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS etc

211-15, Nagdevi Street

BOMBAY No. 3.

Telephone No. 2458.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the best help of any. Ingredients of the System is already done many ha[illegible] Ladies who use them recommend them, hence their [illegible] At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- [illegible] Chemist, SOUTH SHIELDS, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT

at 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman

presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

To-day Wed. Thurs. & Fri., 6th, 7th & 8th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.

The Great American Musical Success

"CANARY COTTAGE"

For the first time in India.

Saturday and Sunday 9th and 10th August

"VAUDEVILLE"

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

Sunday 10th at 5-30 p.m.

Plans at ROSE & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE EASY STREET"

A Regular Biff! Bam! Slam! Riot of Fun from go to gone.

ALSO

MARY MILES MINTER

IN

"MELLISSA OF THE HILLS"

—MELLISSA

MARY MILES MINTER

Dainty Damsel of Girlish Graces.....Blue-eyed Fairy of the Screen.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

A pleasant blend of Drama and Comedy Drama of the sort which provides plenty of Thrills and a continual Scream of Laughter

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"

THE REPTILES PLAN

A NEW CRIME

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"

The Story of the Eastern Diamonds' Mines

SURPRISING HUSBAND

A Very Funny Comic.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

SECOND WEEK!
SECOND WEEK!
of the
THRILLING SUPER-SERIAL

Mystery of the Double Cross

Featuring MOLLY KING and LEON BARY.

A FEATURE-SERIAL OF PERILS & LOVE

Episodes 4, 5 & 6.

The mystery surrounding the beautiful Girl of the Double Cross gets deeper and deeper. Peter Hale falls into some astounding adventures, and the Masked Stranger comes to his rescue in the nick of time.

Also showing

PICTORIAL NEWS.

A Roaring Comic.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

3 Shows Nightly—7, 8-45 and 10-30

PRIZE SHOWS,

Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Man of the Moment!

Yes—he is the Man on the Screen, who keeps every eye rivetted, on himself—the Man rolling in riches and thirsting for Revenge—the Silent Mysterious, Dangerous Man!

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

(6,000 feet.)

is mute in his compensations, he is invisible in his retributions.

The glorious Pathé Film has moved Bombay Society to its very depths. It is Magnificent, Marvellous, Super-excellent—a Film in a million—the one that dazzles your eyes, fascinates your mind, inspires your Soul.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

A ripping Comedy in the Programme.

Nightly: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT. Episodes 10, 11 and 12

Of the Universal Serial Extraordinary

"LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

[Featuring EDDIE POLO and a BIG CAST

with Acts and Events that are Thrilling;

IS GOING STRONG AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON.)

Three Shows Nightly 7; 8-45; and 10-30.

EXTRA SHOW DAILY AT 5-15

IMPERIAL.

TO-NIGHT

PEARL WHITE

IN

THE LIGHTNING RAIDER

PATHE SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING.

PATHE REVIEW
A Cine-Journal of Highest-Educational Value.

PATHE GAZETTE
The best in the world.

JAPANESE BOUDOIRE

Comedy by Wiffles

Time: 7; 8-45; and 10 30 p.m. daily.

GAIETY CINEMA

NO DANCE

THURBER

AND

THURBER

Their astounding feats of Eccentric Dancing and magic illusions

Supported by

A

CHARLIE COMIC

and

His Married Life

and

Other Films.

Box	Rs.	8 0 0
Orchestra (first five rows)	"	3 0 0
First class (rear Orchestra)	"	2 0 0
Balcony	"	1 0 0
Second Class ..	"	0 8 0
Third Class ..	"	0 4 0

NOTE TIME

Tues., Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10. Sat. 1 Show at 6-45, Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 & 10, Mon. & Wednes. 1 Show at 6-45.

Soldiers in uniform at half the rate in first class only.

Established 1880. Over 38 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Re. 2/8 per Phial of 1 oz. 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis, I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85, Beehoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

CHEMICALS.

Farina is ruling very high as reported in last week. The quotations are nearly Rs. 28 and upwards per cwt. Interior Quality is somewhat lower. But genuine K Quality, which which is in demand, has the same activity. The quotations of other chemicals are as follows:—

Farina K. Rs. 29 per cwt.
Wheat Starch Crystals Rs. 26 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 25 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 8—10 per cwt.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 24 per cwt.
Soda Ash Rs. 125 per ton.
Turkey-red-oil 50 per cent. Rs. 33 per cwt.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 23 per cwt.
Glauber Salt Rs. 6 per cwt.
Washing Soda Rs. 8 per cwt.

MILL-STORES.

The demand for healds and pickers is firm, and the market is ruling as high as reported in last week. Larie Pickers No. 4 of Lion Brand are quoted at Rs. 60/65 per gross while other country pickers are nearly at Rs. 50 per gross. Broomley Rawhide Pickers are very scarce in the market, but owing to their immense superiority the quotations are nearly Rs. 100 per gross. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-14-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-6 to Rs. 0-6-0.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 60/65 per gross.
Pickers Broomley Rs. 100 per gross.
Slubbings Jap. Rs. 75 per gross.
Rowings Jap. Rs. 35 per gross.
Roller-cloth Rs. 5 per gross.
Hairy Picking Bands Rs. 2/12/0 per lb.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The market for jute shares to-day was inactive, although prices retained fairly steady. There was not much demand for coal shares. In miscellaneous section Tata Bank, Surma Valley Saws and Bengal Bridge and Bolt were in enquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 905, Barrea 46-4, Burdwan 10-12, Kuardi 31, Jumoni 16-4, Nodiha 9-12, Patmohna 22, Pench Consolidated 3 p, Raneegunge 73, Sumla Kendra 23-4, Samla Ramnagar 22-4 p, Singaran "A" 17-4, Standard 67, Western 28-4.

Jute:—Auckland 540, Barnagore 221-8, Belvedere 610, Dalhousie 578, Fort Gloster 970, Fort William 536, Howrah 52, Kamarhatty 970, Lansdowne 470, North Brook 78-8, Reliance 54-8, Lawrence 740.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 30-12, Atlas Construction 16-12, Bengal Aerating Gas 207, Bengal Pottery 3-14, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 11, Bisra Stone and Lime 45-4, Crawford and Co. 10, Clive Engineering 5-8, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 42, Chemparan Sugar 22-8, Datta Chemicals 3-4 p, Dock Engineering 15, Dharbhanga Rice 5-4 p, Dunbar Cotton 110, Frank Ross 14-4, Fort William Flour 32, Indian Iron and Steel 56 p, Indo-Burmah Tin 20, Indian Galvanising 21-8, Indian Tanneries 15, Jha-Jha Cement 18-8, Kumardhubi Engineering new 55-8, Kumardhubi Engineering old 58, Luke Stone Bridge 13-4, Marshall 19-12, McGinley and Co. 11-4, Peaces Slipway 16-8, Bengal Cotton deb 90, Bengal Paper deb 98, Clive deb 95, Furkasting Saws 14-4, Indian Standard Wagons 50 p, Monarch Flour 11-4, Surma Valley Saws 27, Tata Industrial Bank 82-8, Timber Traders 3-4 p, Titaghur Paper 406-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent, was quoted at 68-4 to 68-8 and small lots were done at 68-12 to 69.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay, on Monday, was 172, as compared to 86 on the corresponding day of last year and 82 in 1917. Cholera registered 7 attacks and 7 deaths, small-pox 3 attacks and 1 death, and plague 1 death on Monday.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Entries closed at 4 p.m., Monday 4th August.

The following are the Entries for the Poona Second Extra Meeting, on August 9:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. S. D. Magarabi's br e m Fine Trout.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazoot
Mr. Pine's b e g Pehny Pie.
Mr. A. S. Molooboy's b e g Symrex.
Mr. R. H. Gaghan's br e h Royal Band.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Aanjee's b e m Pantomime II.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Creatrix.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black.
Messrs. M. Gocuidass and F. M. Garda's br e g Country Lad.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Anthracite.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Royal Ambition.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunsky.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Roleston.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen.
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's ch e g Zefus.

THE KOREGAO PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum.
Mr. Pine's b e g Battn.
Mr. Pine's b e m Japanese Pine late Mousme.
Mr. Linder's b e g Tarquin.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g Lupinus.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e h Antie.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Mirabelle.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter.
Mr. Dale's b e g Mintspear.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's bl e g Veiled Certainty.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Sauntere.
Mr. T Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Laurbourne.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Stageland.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's ch e h St. Bawn.
Mr. E. Mace's b e m Kit Grey Leg.

THE SUNGUM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. H. G. Ally's b h h Ajmer.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h All Joy.
Mr. Bright's ch a h Gold King.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin.
Mr. Bennet's g a h Balloon.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Chester.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and M. T. Kasarani's b a h Sufwat.
Mr. P. G. Chenoy's g a h Nassan.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's g a h Cessation.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Hadoor.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck
Mr. Shaik Jassubin Ebrahim's c a h Edward.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Zeeheir.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's c a h Angler.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a g Bhookhri.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan.
Mr. Holmes' g a h Excelsior.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Redoubt.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Mentor.
H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Portcullis.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity.

The MULLINGER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Pine's b e m Tara Pine.
Mr. Pine's ch e g Oregon Pine late Fari Lad.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g e g Roe Grison.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and F. M. Garda's e m Dorana.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Gardar's ch e h Antic.
Messers. M. Goculdass" and F. M. Garda's b e m Mirabelle.
Messers. M. Goculdass' and F. M. Garda's b e m Miss Glad Eyes.
Messers. M. Goculdass" and F. M. Garda's b e g Firpo late Krasavichik.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br e m Moldavia.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e m May Lass.
Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Kells.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Tommy Atkins.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Stageland.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g First Exchange.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Crushed Glass.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's ch e g Saspell.
Mr T. M. Thaddeu's b or br e m Balira.
Mr. Heat br e h Lucky Thought.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's ch e m Cornet's Court.
Mr. Toogood's b e m South Star.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b e h Golshan.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Warminster.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's bl a h Bayonet.
Mr. Linder's b a h Bluey Lee.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban.
Mr. P. R. Ghagan's b a h Gasal.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Grey Stone.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Bhookhri.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Amina.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE—Division 1st. Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Division 2nd (if any)—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Col. J. Desraj Ebe's g a h Fusilier.
Messrs. Mahmood Sait and Mahomed Jamal's g a h Mootrub.
Messrs. Mahmood Sait and Mahomed Jamal's b a h Bimore.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's br a h Ikona.
Mr. Linder's b a h Sadak.
Messrs. Diamond and A. Nanjee's ch a h Eastern Star.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Hatham.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Pilot.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Arab Chief.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's bl a h Harrington.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Summerton.
Mr. Menesche Shamin's g a h Gazetteer.
Mr. Felice's b a h Kitchener.
Dr. S. V. Kandalkar's b a h Paladin.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Holmes g a h Bismark.
Mr. Bright's g a h Sir Martin.
Mr. Hasoon Alwan's ch a h Dalhousie.
Mr. Ahmed Kader's g a h Antonio.
Mr. R. S. Captain's g a h Lamington.
Mr. R. S. Captain's g a h Carlisle late Carbine.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's b a h Bankipur.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's ch a h Dholpore.
Mr. R. S. Captain's g a h Ormus.
Mr. R. S. Captain's ch a h Contest.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Joker
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Second String.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Sardanapale.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's ch a h Cherry Ripe.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Spinner.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's g a h Attar.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's g a h Countermark.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's b a h Bolt Away.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's b a h Walter.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's ch a h Tankard.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's g a h Harib late Great Power.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Tired Tim.
Mr. Neils' b a h Monocle
Mr. Smyke's g a h Patel.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Beta.
Mr. Smyke's b a h Sannayet.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Kabul.
Mr. K. A. Hisaby's ch a h Gold Cup.
Mr. A. K. Essa's g a h Cleaver.
Mr. S. V. Warde's b a h Huntsman.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's b a h Peace Day.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ch a h Sherkhan.
Mr. Shaik Suleiman's g a h Martabaa.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's br a h Bayard.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Taj.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Asfoor.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's ch a h Muktar.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Peninsula.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's ch a h Bronze Metal.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's b a h King.
Mr. Selim's g a h Rainstorm.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise.
Mr. Munshi S. A. Rahim's g a h Ornate.
Messrs. Noble and R. N. Allana's b a h Tasmania.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's g a h Malar.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's g a h Good Choice.
Mr. Chancer's g a h Lockmoor.
Mr. Goorjee Yacoob's g a h Nimble.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's g a h Nasriyeh.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's g a h Compliment.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's g a h Bahadorjung.
Mr. T. V. Shroff's b a h Historian.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's g a g Palanpur.
Mr. Hesan's g a h Firelock.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Little John.
Mr. Hesan's b a h Archduke.
Mr. Hesan's b a h Karam.
Mr. Munshi M. Yusuff Khan's g a h Good Star.
Mr. Simon's ch a h Whip.
Mr. Dosan Jeeva's b a h Aligarh.
Messrs. Ahmed Hasamy and Rajmahomed Vasir's g a h Lahamood.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vasir's ch a h Mulkea.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shaaavar.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Pine Apple.
Mr. K. Hakimjee's b a h Nasarulla.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and K. Hakimjee's b a h Anarchist.
Mr. Mahadi Aga Boojoorg's b a h Alderwood.
Mr. Mahadi Aga Boojoorg's g a h Darjeeling.
Mr. Mahadi Aga Boojoorg's b a m Arab Maid.
Mr. Pine's g a h Caulkey.
Mr. Linder's ch a h Torpedo.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Oxford.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Sunflower.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h California.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Look Out.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Sammy.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Chairman.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Jamnagar.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ch a h Muckdamia.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim g a h My Royal.
Mr. Felice's g a h Grey Hero.
Mr. Craumond's ch a h Honey.
Mr. A. M. Shaffy's g a h Homvet.
Mr. A. M. Shaffy's g a h Markbor.
Mr. A. M. Shaffy's b a h Chungis.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Chrysanthemum.
Capt. A. R. Kearsey's b a h Counter Attack.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Chieftain.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Rashad.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mettle.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Magdala.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b a h Ayr Laddie.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's ch a h Samson.
Mr. A. R. Irani's b a h Duke of Connaught.
Dr. H. M. Bux's b a h Hope.
Mr. Leonard's g a h National.
Mr. Leonard's g a h Orphan.
Dr. A. V. M. King's b a h First Attempt.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Winning Post.
Mr. Pine's g a h Pine Wood late Guardian.
Mr. Pine's g a h Deal Wood.
Mr. Pine's ch a h American Pine late Beeston.
Mr. Rambhor Kashibhoy's g a h Bill Bailey.
Mr. R. N. Allana's b a h Three Fifty.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h Tiger.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's g a h Top Notch.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's b a h Kherallah.
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's b a h Rangoon.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' G. A. H. Socotra.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Napier.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Newcastle.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Sure Chance.
Mr. Dale's g a h Colonial.
Mr. A. Hamid Sulleman's b a h Sailor Prince.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Plate.
Goolam Ismail's ch a h Eldorado.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Pacific.
Mr. Heath's b a h Speedwell.
Mr. Heath's b a h Foremost.
Mr. Heath's g a h Emir.
Mr. M. Nusserwanjee's b a h Ellis.
Mr. A. Burreed's g a h Welcome.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Rockfeller.
Messrs. Arnold and Dara Cowasjee's g a h Justice.
Messrs. Arnold and Dara Cowasjee's b a h Hurrican.

NOTICE.

Owners and trainers are reminded that the 1st Entries, Poona Races, 1st Meeting close Tuesday, 5th August, 1919.

INK TABLETS.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The storm from the Bay has disappered from over Rajputana after giving moderate to heavy rain in North-West India. Both the monsoon currents remain fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab Kashmir, Gujarat, West coast of the Peninsula and Local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajpuana, and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Baluchistan, Central India, the Central Provinces, and south-east Madras.

The Chief amounts:—Tavoy, Diamond Island three inches; Moulmein two; Bassein four; Bhamo three; Lahsie a half; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri, Balasore one and a half; Gorakhpur three quarters; Cawnpore a quarter; Lucknow Agra a half; Bareilly one; Dehra Dun two; Mussoorie three; Dharampore one and a half; Ambala a half; Ludhiana, Lahore one; Sialkot three; Murree two; Rawalpindi, Cherat, Parachinar one and a half; Peshawar two; Shrinagar, Gulmarg a half; Jaipur one; Mount Abu ten; Rajkot one; Surat one and a half; Belgaum three quarters; Mercara and Madras a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-west India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 4th August 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.685 Inch
Temperatue of Air	81.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 ,,
Dew Point	76.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.848 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9 ,,
Minimum do.	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SW.
Movement of Wind	229 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.42 Inchs
Total fall during month	1.14 ,,
Do. do. year	49.09 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th..	0.06 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Sill.	
	Aug	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	5	m 5	48	24	1	5	m 11	20	21	9
		5	0a	24	2		11	57a	18	9
Wed.	6	m 7	06	24	1	6				
		6	12a	23	10		1	6a	21	10
Thur.	7	m 8	45	24	9	7	m 1	13	18	9
		7	36a	23	10		2	29a	21	4
Fri.	8	m 9	35	25	7	8	m 2	15	18	1
		8	22a	24	4		3	24a	20	8
Sat.	9	m 10	13	26	6	9	m 3	8	17	6
		9	46a	25	1		4	0a	19	9
Sun.	10	m 10	48	27	4	10	m 3	53	16	9
		10	34a	26	6		4	48a	18	10
Mon.	11	m 11	21	28	0	11	m 4	35	16	2
		11	18a	26	9		5	23a	18	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 5 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 16m.	Sunset 7h.	13m.
,, 6 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h.	12m.
,, 7 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h.	12m.
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h.	11m.
,, 9 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h.	11m.
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h.	10m.
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h.	13m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain in the submontane districts; Rawalpindi reports 1.72 in., Lahore 1.13 in. and Ambala 0.48 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is below the average locally in east and north Punjab. Night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Agra has had 0.50 in., Mainpuri 0.21 in. and Cawnpore 0.32 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division, but is below it in the east. Day temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu. it has again been very heavy; Jaipur has had 0.91 in., Ajmer 0.35 in., Jodhpur 0.22 in. and Mount Abu 10.31 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal and day temperature is below the average in the area of rain.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in Central India West; Bhuj reports 0.15 in., Dwarka 0.10 in. Rajkot 0.95 in., Surat 1.38 in., Ahmedabad 2.04 in., Deesa 0.35 in. and Indore 0.35 in Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Gujarat. Day temperature is below the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Local rainfall has occurred in the north-western districts; Jubbulpore reports 0.19 in. and Saugor 0.27 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at some stations. Temperature is in slight excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.38in. Mormugao 1.24 ed after determining very heavy rain again and Karwar 0.48 in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabadi.—Poona reports 0.14 in. of rain and Belgaum 0.78 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabadi.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over Ajmer yesterday has practically disappeared after determining very heavy rain in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, north Kathiawar, Rajputana and the submontane Punjab, and local in the United Provinces, the north-west of the Central Provinces, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and on the Madras coast. Day temperature is slightly below normal over the greater part of north-west India.

Rainfall is likely to decrease generally in north-west India, but many extend in the United and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th August, 1919.

The disturbance from the Bay is now central over Ajmer. It has caused some heavy falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Mount Abu; elsewhere only moderate rainfall has occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, the southwest Punjab, Kashmir and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces, Mysore and on the east Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Moulmein, Akyab, three inches; Tavoy four; Diamond Island six; Lashio, Bhamo a half; Gaya, Gorakhpur one; Lucknow, Lyallpur three-quarters; Multan, Murree one; Leh a half; Upaidpur four; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 5th OF AUG. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	98.3	84.0	74	..	0	..
Do (4th) ..	96.5	84.5	88	..	0	—0.08
Jask ..						
Muskat ..	92.1	85.4	76	..	0	—0.16
Do. (4th) ..						
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	97.6	88.0	70	..	6.12	+3.06
Rawalpindi ..	92.4	70.7	91	1.72	20.10	+9.09
Lahore ..	93.6	80.6	83	1.13	12.03	+4.97
Hissar ..	95.1	79.5	79	..	3.46	—2.33
Ambala ..	94.6	79.0	83	0.48	18.67	+1.26
Delhi ..	90.0	80.1	92	0.05	4.42	—7.82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	87.5	77.9	95	0.50	9.70	—3.35
Mainpuri ..	89.0	79.3	93	0.21	10.25	—0.84
Jhansi ..	89.1	77.8	80	..	28.47	+10.24
Cawnpore ..	89.6	79.9	83	0.32	10.98	—4.15
Allahabad ..	91.8	81.6	74	..	15.39	—2.69
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103.7	86.0	65	..	0.20	—1.27
Karachi ..	84.2	80.2	90	..	1.75	—2.60
Ajmer ..	86.8	74.6	94	0.35	8.71	—1.51
Jaipur ..	84.6	75.7	93	0.91	11.51	—0.07
Kotah ..	86.5	74.0	74	..	12.53	—0.96
Mount Abu ..	68.5	66.2	97	10.31	42.67	+11.34
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	82.4	77.1	95	0.15	5.12	—4.00
Dwarka ..	81.7	77.7	86	0.10	5.47	—4.86
Veraval ..	80.3	78.2	91	0.06	7.49	—4.54
Rajkot ..	83.4	78.4	83	0.95	19.25	+2.47
Bhavnagar Para..	88.4	77.6	84	..	6.33	—5.16
Surat ..	88.5	76.7	91	1.38	26.15	—0.73
Ahmedabad ..	85.0	76.1	93	2.04	15.52	—1.34
Deesa ..	80.0	76.0	95	0.35	26.59	+13.65
Neemuch ..	81.8	73.5	87	..	16.03	+1.96
Indore ..	82.2	72.9	95	0.35	27.87	+11.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85.9	75.8	80	0.19	31.37	+2.22
Saugor ..	82.4	72.4	95	0.27	22.29	—1.28
Hosangabad ..						
Khandwa ..	86.1	73.9	89	..	14.96	—0.01
Akola ..	88.6	73.0	72	0.03	18.78	+2.37
Amraoti ..	87.6	72.8	78	..	13.06	—4.00
Nagpur ..	88.6	75.6	72	..	31.80	+6.68
Chanda ..	91.5	77.0	65	..	24.11	—2.18
Raipur ..	88.3	71.0	82	..	40.16	+14.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.9	77.6	83	0.38	49.01	+2.68
Ratnagiri ..	82.9	76.1	80	0.09	67.59	+0.55
Marmugoa ..	82.5	..	93	1.24	62.42	—2.99
Karwar ..	83.3	75.4	93	0.48	78.30	—2.44
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	86.2	73.9	76	..	10.06	+0.01
Ahmednagar ..	86.0	69.7	80	..	8.52	—0.39
Poona ..	81.2	70.4	90	0.14	9.06	—4.11
Sholapur ..	91.8	73.0	66	..	11.51	+1.68
Bijapur ..	87.8	71.1	72	..	4.98	—0.92
Belgaum ..	84.0	67.2	95	0.78	21.73	—3.00
Aurangabad ..	85.8	70.0	84	..	9.90	—3.25
Ahmadabad (Indur)	93.0	74.0	70	..	14.55	—3.04
Hyderabad ..	89.3	73.2	74	..	14.94	+3.02
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83.8	75.1	84	0.11	63.86	—14.94
Calicut ..	82.1	75.5	95	1.02	58.88	—0.98
Cochin ..	83.8	73.8	89	1.29	55.45	+0.92
Colombo ..	84.1	73.8	97	0.68	9.26	—4.33
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	96.4	81.0	70	..	12.85	+1.38
Bellary ..	93.5	75.7	57	..	2.23	—1.68
Cuddapah ..	95.8	78.2	70	..	14.17	+6.59
Madras ..	98.9	74.6	79	0.38	9.03	+2.53
Bangalore ..	81.8	66.6	82	0.05	8.38	+0.01
Coimbatore ..	87.7	71.8	75	..	2.66	—0.73
Trichinopoly ..	101.3	79.1	62	..	5.78	+2.73
Negapatam ..	94.0	78.3	79	..	5.07	+1.50

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English Mild Steel Shaftings, Brand New: 2", 2¼", 2½", 2¾", & 3" of 22' length each.

Flexible Galvanized Wire Rope 6 × 19 Combination of Guaranteed British Breaking Strength from ¾" to 3" cir.

Manilla Rores from 1" to 8" cir.

Modern Pattern English Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.

Water-proof Canvas Paulins, of any colour, of guaranteed Government test and specification.

Apply immediately with your highest offers to

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 31st.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans Spot	21.16
Egyptain F. G. F.	..
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	33.88
Jan.	33.94
Mar.	33.98
New Orleans 10 a.m. Latest Oct.	33.94
Jan.	34.02

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.00
Aug.	21.04
Sept.	21.22
Oct.	21.16
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	Not quoted
Jan.	21.27
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	21.26
April	Not quoted.
May	21.27

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31st.

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	..
Aug.	20.73
Sept.	20.90
Oct.	21.02
Nov.	21.11
Dec.	21.14
Jan.	21.16
Feb.	21.16
Mar.	21.16
April	21.14
May	21.12

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 31st.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	31.50

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Aug. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Sight	..
Egyptian Visible Supply	..
East Indian ,, ,, ...	Not received.
American ,, ,, ...	
Other ,, ,, ...	
Total Sales	15,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	Nil
,, Export	Nil
East Indian Export	Nil
,, ,, Stock	51,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,300
,, ,, Actual Export	300
,, ,, Imports	3,000
,, ,, Speculation	Nil
American Afloat	250,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	313,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	14,000
,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	33.60
,, ,, Jan.	33.63
,, ,, March	33.58
Spot Cotton at New York	34.20
,, ,, Orleans	33.50
Future at New Orleans Oct.	33.25
,, ,, Jan.	33.17
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.35.75
Silver Commercial Bars	107⅛

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AUGUST, 5.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The Bureau Report, received by private cable this morning, gave the average condition of the American crops as 67-1, per cent. against 73.6 per cent. at the same time last year, 70.3 per cent. in 1917, 72.3 per cent in 1916, 75.3 in 1915, and 76.4 in 1914. The deterioration since last month is 2.9 per cent. As the Bureau Report was expected about 70.0 per cent. the figures received are bullish.

The Marwadi bazar opened before the above report was known in the bazar, Fully Good Broach August, opening at Rs. 562 and declining to Rs. 557. As soon as the Bureau became known the rate jumped to Rs. 572, and after touching Rs. 569 improved further to Rs. 579. General buying continued and the rate advanced to Rs. 589. Sellers then came out and the price declined to Rs. 574. The market was very irregular with wide fluctuations. Later on the rate advanced to Rs. 579. and at 4 p.m., was Rs. 580. The Bazar closed at Rs. 578. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 580, declining to Rs. 574, and after further fluctuations closing quotations were as under:—

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	.. ..	August	524
Fully Good Bengal	.. ..	September	459
Fine Oomras	.. ..	September	543
Good Southerns	.. ..	August	540
Good Southerns	.. ..	Sept.-Oct.	550

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 5TH AUGUST 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	August	578
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	Sept.	456
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept.	536
Good M.G. Southerns	..	August	538

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	471	456	438	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	466	451	433	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	554	536	514	..	,,
Central Provinces	569	551	529	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	585	578	568	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	550	540	520
SawgiunedDharwar	,,	585	578	568	,,

Pick Me Up REG. VIGORA OR IDEAL TONIC

BEST ALTERATIVE NERVINE TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER & INVIGORATOR 4-12 PHIAL RETAIL POUND R5/- 4-12

INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS

TELEGRAMS CALCUTTA 1 HOGUL KURIA CALCUTTA

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Aug 1919.

Cotton	4,904 bales.
Wheat	8,113 Cwts.
Linseed	12,035 ,,
Rape, etc.	11,448 ,,
Gingellyseed	383 ,,
Poppyseed	4,353 ,,
Groundnuts	4,484 ,,
Castorseed	2,072 ,,
Rice	495 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	23,814 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	906 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Ready	Bombay, Aug. 5th Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35 ..	..	72 0 0	.....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	..	72 0 0	.....
,, Karachi Bangla	..	73 0 0	.....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	22 8 0	.....
,, ,, Cawnpore	..	22 8 0	.....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	22 8 0	.....
Linseed Brown Bold	..	27 8 0	28 8 0
,, ,, Thin	..	27 0 0	28 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	..	122 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 75-25	..	118 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 50-50	..	113 0 0	.....
,, Black	..	100 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	..	26 8 0	27 12 0
Groundnuts	..	118 0 0	.....
Mowrasseed	..	..	.....
Barley	..	43 0 0	.....
Castorseed	..	94 0 0	.....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 5th.

	Rate. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 1
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 2 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 5th

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 15/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Pcs. Demand	276
American Dollars	276
Hongkong	210½
Shanghai	333½
Japan	134½
Singapore	136

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Auf. 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-7, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1-8, 3-8.
D. D. on France, 263.
Credit 3Msd/a, 278.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 132.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 325.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 274-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent War Loan, due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trust loug dated, 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay	5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed weak with good business passing:—

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,550; Swan, 912-5; Simplex, 710; Madhowji, 2,820; Shapurji, 182-8; Fazulbhoy, 930 xd; Currimbhoy, 470; Kastoorchand, 1,420; Kohinoor, 2,025; Crescent, 272-8; By. Dyeing, 1,050; Cen. Mining 41, Alcock, 845; Katni, Ord. 340; Katni, Defd. 1,770; Shivrajpur, 47-8; Bt. Burma Petre: 29-12; By. Burma, 1,120; By. Tramway, 780; By. Steam, 527-8; Tata Ord., 236-4; Tata Defd. 1,127-8; Tata New Defd. 535 pr.; Tata New Ord., 110 pr. Tata Hydro: 1,450; Tata Oil, 400 pr.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div: Paid.	Last Div. 26 p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	220
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	2,190
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,230
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	173
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	8%	65
Central Co-op. Bk Rs. 50	50	..	7%	52
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk Rs 75	75	..	..	57½
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	16	..	7%	28
Mercantile Bank ..				
,, 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
,, 12½ F	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$ 125	..	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	225	..	20%	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	575
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	115
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	6 %	50
Gaisal Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	85
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	80
Mandra Bhen Ry. Rs. 90 ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	80
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	100
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	5 %	101
Upper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	5 %	92
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	6½%	525
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	..	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	Rs. 120	1,500
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	7	100
Akola ..	100	..	5	115
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	30	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg.				
Bombay United ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	30	1,250
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	25	1,200
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	425
Central India G. ..	500	May-Nov.	20%	810
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	210	2,750
China ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5%	420
Colaba Land & Mill ..	70	..	50	500
Coorla ..	1,000	..	60	2,385
Crescent ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	75	240 xd
Curtimbhoy ..	2	do.	25	272-8
David ..	2	do.	20	670
Dawn ..	2	do.	20	877½
Edward Sassoon ..	2	do.	20	420
Emperor Edward ..	5	do.	60	30½xd
Fazulbhoy ..	3	Mar.-Sept.	75	944
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	75	930 xd
Finlay Mills ..	2	April-Oct.	20	1,030
Gold Mohor ..	1	..	Nil	781½
Globe ..	1	..	Nil	125
Hindustan ..	1	..	Nil	140
Hyderabad ..	1	April-Oct.	200	1,100
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching ..	1	do.	120	1,500
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	100	286
Indo-China Mfg. ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	..	800
Indore Malwa ..	125	April-Oct.	17½	255
Jamsetsi Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	382½
Jowraj Baloo ..	1,000	April-Oct.	40	100
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	400½
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.	Nil	1,420
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	120	1,300
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sep.	700	6,500
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	70	2,050
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Oct.	150	1,365
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	125	2,520
Madras United ..	1,000	June.-Dec.	150	1,100
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	150	1,250
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..	200	2,500
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1,000	..	Nil	130
Nowrosjee Wadia ..	500	..	400	3,700
New Great Eastern ..	500	April-Oct.	20	420
New City of Bombay ..	500	..	10	225
Pabaney ..	500	April-Oct.	120	1,700
Pearl ..	250	..	Nil	285
Phoenix ..	250	..	55	655 xd
Planet Mill ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	570
Premier ..	100	..	8	155
Presidency ..	63	..	Nil	82½ prm
Sassoon Cotton ..	125	Jan.-July	..	180
Sassoon Silk ..	1,000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	500	April	50	650
Sholapore ..	100	..	Nil	182½
Simplex ..	1,000	do.	75	8,500
Standard Mills ..	250	June.-Dec.	100	710
Swan ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,050
Swadeshi ..	250	Oct.	91½	915
Tata .. O	500	Mar.-Oct.	100	2,350 xd
Tata .. P	500	..	5½	1,425
Union Mill ..	500	..	8	625
Vishan Cotton .. O	250	..	..	300
Vishan Cotton .. P	500	..	75	1,000
Western India ..	500	..	7	500
Mysore Spinning ..	1,000	..	100	715
	250	Feb.-Aug.	10%	600

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs	
Andh

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Dunera will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m.

English Mail steamer Nellore, due at 6 a.m.

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary Adjourned General Meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 4 p.m.

Lecture by the Rev. Father R. Zimmermann on the "History of Vedic Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, August, 8.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute dance at 9-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Bayana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 22-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 5th Aug. 1917	June 1st to 5th Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 38	49 1	28 62	16 4
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 44	54 25	30 22	15 90
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 59	52 13	29 59	16 88
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 88	57 24	... 19	47

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NATVARLAL—Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal of Messrs. Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas and Co., at Nassik, on 4th August. Oothumna ceremony at his Kalbadevi house, at 4 p.m., to-day.

MOULTON MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Moulton Memorial Fund will be held in Alice Buildings Hornby Road, on Tuesday 12th August, 1919, at 6 p.m., to consider the question of the final disposal of the fund.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In the last month, 595 males, 84, females, and 92 children were treated in the above dispensary.

The dispensary is open in the evening in the Servants of India Society's Buildings.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

The 3rd Social Gathering of the past and present Boarders of the above institution will be held on Sunday the 17th instant from 3 p.m., (B.T.) in the Hall of the institution at Gowalia Tank.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above association will be held at 6 p.m., to-day at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office, when a paper on "The Housing Problem, how it is being tackled in England" sent from England by Mr. J. P. Orr, will be read and discussed.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside.

MR. HANSRAJ ELECTED FOR BYCULLA WARD.

The number of votes recorded at the Municipal Bye-election for the Byculla Ward was declared yesterday. There were two candidates, Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and R. S. Navalkar, of whom the latter had retired from the contest before the election was held.

223 votes were recorded for Mr. Hansraj, who has been declared elected.

G.I.P. RAILWAY PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

As previously notified, a conference of all the Suburban Associations was held at Thana in the Thana Association's Meeting Hall on last Sunday when Mr. Sule of the Sion Residents' Association was called to the Chair. Proposals as regards modifications in the next revision of the Local Train service were put forward by the various representatives present and jointly considered. Those unanimously approved are being completed and will be forwarded to the Railway Authorities for consideration in due course.

The meeting was then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya paid a visit on Monday afternoon last to the Bombay Commercial Museum at its newly built premises near the Girgaum Tram Terminus. The Panditji much appreciated the undertaking and wished the organisers every success. The Museum which, it is expected, will shortly be opened to the public, is started entirely on private enterprise and the work of collecting and arranging the exhibits is in progress. The building is commodious and comprises of a grand exhibition hall, stalls for exhibitors and a specious lecture hall. Both Indian and foreign exhibits will be displayed in the Museum in separate sections. The institution aims at promoting a healthy co-operation between raw material suppliers, manufacturers of finished goods and buyers.

INDECENT ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

ACCUSED GETS ONE YEAR.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj charged one Govind Rama, a Hindu, aged about thirty years, with using criminal force in making an indecent assault on a married woman, while she was walking along a public road.

Evidence showed that on Sunday the 3rd August the complainant, who seemed to be a poor but respectable married woman was going along Foras Road in company of one Sadhu Plura, at about 3 p.m. The accused who was quite a stranger to her and had taken liquor went in front of her and deliberately caught her with both his hands. Witness Sadhu Mura remonstrated with the accused on his outrageous conduct and thereupon the accused assaulted him. He was caught and made over to a police constable, who was on duty on the road.

The accused said he was dead drunk at the time and did not know what he did.

The Magistrate observing that the accused had not put in a plea one way or the other when asked to plead to the charge and he merely repeated what he had said in his examination by the Court, that is he was drunk and did not know what he did, convicted him. The Magistrate then said this was the second case of its kind which he was hearing during the last five days. People had no business to get drunk so as to forget themselves and lay outrageous hands on women. They could not be allowed to seek shelter under the plea of drunkenness. In such cases, the safety of women who have to walk along public roads would be severely jeopardised. Offenders of that kind deserved to be punished very severely. He sentenced the accused to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOY RUN OVER BY MOTOR LORRY.

Mr. A. R. King held an inquest touching the death of Tuka Raja, a ten years old Hindu boy who was alleged to have been run over by motor lorry No. 246 driven by Surjanarayan Devanandar.

The deceased's mother stated that they lived in Dadyseth Agiary Lane and on Monday afternoon the deceased left home to purchase something; subsequently she found him lying dead on the road some three hundred yards from her house.

Another witness said the lorry was being driven fast and was on the wrong side of the road, it was raining and the road was slippery at the time. The horn was not sounded. The deceased was knocked down by the lorry and the right front wheel passed over him. He was killed on the spot.

A policeman gave evidence to the effect that the lorry came on the wrong side of the road and the driver was warned by the witness, but he did not heed the warning. No horn was sounded. The boy was pulled out from under the lorry.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by his having been run over by a motor lorry driven by Surajanarayan in a rash and negligent manner.

GRAIN CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list showing below the maximum rates for Bombay City for the week beginning 6th August, 1919:

RICE

Whole Sale Price.

	Per bag of 168 lbs. Ex. Docks.	For sale by Bombay City incl. 3 as. distribution pylee charge of Messrs. Curr. Ebm.	Rates per retailers for Bombay City.	No. of Maplis in a bag of 168 lbs.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Rice				
Cargo (16 parts.)	10 14 9	11 9 9	0 6 3	32½
Big Mill Special	11 14 0	12 9 0	0 7 0	30½
Small Mill ...	12 0 3	12 11 3	0 7 3	30
S. Q.	12 4 9	12 15 9	0 7 3	
Europe No. 2 .	12 13 6	13 8 6	0 7 6	
Europe No. 1.	12 13 6	13 10 6	0 7 9	30
Mill Sughandi	13 4 9	13 1 9	0 7 9	31
Long Boiled ...	13 15 6	14 10 6	0 8 3	
Milched Boiled	13 12 0	14 7 0	0 8 0	
Mandia ..	15 2 0	15 13 0	0 8 9	30½
Broken Rice.				
Extra				
A 1	12 3 3	12 14 3	0 7 3	
A 1	11 13 6	12 8 6	0 7 0	
A 2	10 8 0	11 3 0	0 6 3	
A 3	8 13 0	9 8 0	0 5 6	
B 1	11 0 6	11 11 6	0 6 6	
B 2	9 15 9	10 10 9	0 6 0	
B 3	8 7 6	9 2 6	0 5 3	
C	10 14 9	11 9 9	0 6 6	
C 2	9 12 0	10 7 0	0 5 9	
C 3	8 5 6	9 0 6	0 5 3	
Bengal Rice.				
Gross Table			Rs. a. p	
No. 1 ...	20 12 0		0 11 3	
Nagra No. 1.	20 6 0		0 11 0	
Ballon No. 1.	20 13 0		0 11 3	
Kazla ...	18 10 0		0 10 0	
Raree No. 1	20 2 0		0 10 9	
Raree uncleaned	19 5 0		0 10 6	
Boiled Patna	19 0 0		0 10 3	
Pegu White	17 12 0		0 9 9	

NOTE.—In all other cases the basis of calculation is taken up 31 maplis to a bag of rice.

WHEAT.

Australian Wheat.	65 1 6			0 7 3	
Choice White Karachi	74 0 0			0 8 9	
Choice Glossy or Sarbhati	76 8 0			0 9 0	
GRAV;					
Punjab (Mixed)	65 0 0	per candy of 27 mds or 62½ cwt.		0 7 6	
Central India	66 0 0			0 7 9	
JUWARI.					
BAJRI.					
1st Grade	76 8 0			0 8 6	
2nd Grade	0 0 0			0 7 6	
3rd Grade	53 0 0			0 6 0	

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

If the rice or grain is sold per municipal pylee, ½ anna more is allowed than the price shown in this list.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

[ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which one Sheriff Vazir, a cart-man in the employ of Mr. G. N. Reporter, the proprietor of the Imperial Aerated Water Factory situate at Bellasis Road, obtained a summons against Dr. Mrs. Hilla A. Batliboi, on a charge of assault.

The Magistrate in his judgment in which the full details of the case are set out observed:—

This case which is ostensibly between the complainant Sheriff Vazir and the accused Mrs. Batliboi is fought out in Court, as it were a quarrel between the accused and complainant's employer Mr. G. M. Reporter, who owns an aerated waters factory at Bellasis Road opposite to the Byculla Club. The accused is a Medical Practitioner and lives in a bungalow near this factory. Several other respectable people are living in the same compound and the accumulation of Katchra in the aerated waters factory is undoubtedly causing them considerable annoyance. Representations have been made to the Municipality in regard to this nuisance but these have proved to be of no avail. The aggrieved parties wanted to make further and strong representations and as I understand the position, they were watching for opportunity to take down the numbers of the Municipal Katchra carts which came into the factory. As opportunity afforded itself on the 6th of July 1919 at 9 a.m. when a very heavy loaded Katchra cart was going out of the factory past the accused's bungalow. The complainant was driving this cart and the accused in her anxiety to take down the number told the complainant to stop. He refused and the accused held the horn of one of the bullocks and thus stopped the cart. The complainant protested and thereupon it is alleged the accused struck him with a cane on his left arm and kicked him after he had fallen down. The accused denies the charge and says she only stopped the cart to take down the number.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Among the witnesses who depose to the assault is Elahibux, the servant of the landlord in whose bungalow the accused is a tenant. This man is by no means a mere menial and the very straightforward manner in which he gave evidence has impressed me so favourably that I have no hesitation in holding that he has told nothing but the plain truth. The witness Bell who is an Australian, corroborates the case for the prosecution but his testimony is obnoxious to adverse criticism as he is by no means on friendly terms with the accused. But on the main facts he has given evidence in a manner which in no way exaggerates the case for the prosecution but in a measure minimises the gravity of the assault. For after saying that the accused struck the complainant with a cane the witness only says that the accused "made a kick" at the complainant after he had fallen down. If he was really hostile to the accused he should certainly have said that he saw the accused deliberately kicking the complainant. But this he does not. Dr. MacGregor the House-Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital saw the complainant in the Hospital at 9-50 a.m. and he found a weal 7in. by 1/2 in. on the complainant's arm externally." To her the complainant said that he had been struck with a cane and kicked.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

Among the witnesses for the defence is Mr. Colah, who was standing at the north-western corner of the compound of his bungalow, a little behind the bungalow of the accused. He says that he did not see the accused striking the complainant. But from the position in which Mr. Colah was in his own compound, he could not possibly have seen what was going on in front of the cart which had on it a load of considerable magnitude.

I must observe at this stage that the statement of the complainant that he was driving a private cart belonging to his master and not a Municipal cart is not true. He is speaking an untruth in order to shield his friend the Municipal cart-driver from censure or possibly departmental punishment for allowing his cart to be driven by a servant of the proprietor of the aerated waters factory. But merely by reason of this falsehood on his part I cannot say that he has concocted a false accusation against Batliboi, especially as I have said above, I fully believe the witness Elahibux as also the witness Bell on the main points in the case namely, that the accused struck the complainant with a cane.

I therefore, hold that the case for the prosecution is satisfactorily proved and that the same is not rebutted by the evidence for the defence.

For the reasons stated above and under Section 252 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code I find the accused Mrs. Hilla Batliboi guilty of the offence with which she is charged, namely, under Section 352 I. P. Code.

It is very much to be regretted that my efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the accused and the complainant's employer Mr. Reporter have failed for, as I have pointed out above, this is obviously a quarrel between these two respectable Zoroastrians so far as the proceedings in Court are concerned. A little "give and take" on either side would have brought about a happy understanding between them. My decision in this case is sure to widen the gulf between them and this is indeed to be deplored.

SENTENCE.

As regards the question of sentence I will bear in mind that the accused behaved in the manner which I find, is proved against her, in a moment of great vexation and under circumstances which led her to believe that the Municipal Subordinates instead of taking steps to abate the nuisance in the Factory were playing into the hands of Mr. Reporter, the owner of the factory. Unlike Section 243 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Section 245 (2) under which I have to record the finding in this case, does not allow me the option of refraining from passing sentence. However, it is about time for the Court to rise. The accused should remain in Court till then. Costs Rs. 2.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT THEFT.

ACCUSED GETS 4 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Khullan Khan Nane Khan, a Mahomedan having one previous conviction with attempting to commit theft from a shop of one Yusuf Ismailji, in Shaik Memon Street, on the 3rd instant.

It appeared that as there were several thefts from his shop, of late, the complainant resolved to keep watch at night from a chawl opposite to his shop. On the 3rd instant at about 3 a.m., he (the accused) went to his shop and tried to open the door by raising the latch with an instrument. The complainant ran and arrested the accused and handed him over to a police peon.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ABANDONED CHILD.

DEATH THROUGH SUFFOCATION.

The coroner held an inquest on the body of a newly born female child which was found on the Chowpaty shore on Saturday last. The child was dead at the time. The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation by water and found the child having apparently been abandoned.

NEED OF A NATIONAL FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has appealed for funds to enable the Seva Sadan Samiti of Allahabad to relieve the distress of the relatives of the victims of the recent disturbances in the Punjab and of the Martial Law Commissions the hon. Pandit wants just now a little over one lakh of rupees, and I have no doubt that the amount will be collected in no time. Charity is not yet dead in this country, though many other virtues are. The matter is also political.

A few days back there was another appeal made by Mr. Andrews for funds to enable him and some other disinterested and high-minded persons to take appeals to the Privy Council from the decisions of the Martial Law Commissions. This appeal too deserves to meet with great and immediate success. Some of the judgments have been subjected to a searching scrutiny by Mahatma Gandhi, whose articles in "Young India" leave no doubt as to the real nature and worth of those judgments. The trials were political and we have to fight a political battle at the bar of the Privy Council. Will the necessary ammunition be denied to the combatants in these days of political stir?

There is another appeal yet. It is from our patriotic and heroic countrymen in South and East Africa. These brave men, women and even children have maintained a long and sustained fight against the infringement of their rights of citizenship. They want backing and support and sympathy from their countrymen. Can we disregard their request and disappoint their expectations? Of course, not. We must, therefore, agitate; we must hold mass meetings to instruct the illiterate on the grievances of their brethren; we must publish and distribute broadcast pamphlets and leaflets on the subject. In short we have to carry a strong agitation until the British colonies are brought to acknowledge our rights. The conviction must be brought home to them that Indians will no longer allow their countrymen to be treated like slaves in any part of the world, much less within the British Empire itself. All this will require large funds and we have to collect them.

I have mentioned the above three cases to show that there is great necessity of carrying on a vigorous and sustained agitation for the protection of our rights and status, and for this purpose large funds will be required now and in future. Up-till now our efforts have been sporadic and spasmodic and consequently they fail to bear fruit. In my humble opinion it is now high time to change our methods. We must have a strong central organisation to co-ordinate the work of the various political institutions. Such an organization must have ample permanent fund at its disposal to enable it to take prompt and effective action on an emergency. I suggest, therefore, that a one rupee national fund should be started to which even men of moderate incomes with some spark of patriotism can subscribe without any inconvenience. If, Sir, you approve of the suggestion, I request you to give it the support of your powerful advocacy.

In the meanwhile, I earnestly beseech my countrymen to give a prompt and generous response to the appeals of Swami Shradhanandji and Pandit Madan Mohan.

—Yours, etc.,

D. R. S.

THE CATTLE-CAMP AT BET-DWARKA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DWARKA, Aug. 2.

The Krishnawas Cattle-Camp at Bet-Dwarka has been started and organised by Seth Purushottam Vishram Mavji and Seth Sunderdas Padamsey of Bombay and is one of the best-managed camps in the Presidency. It is built along the sea-shore on a high, vast and open piece of land and contains about 1,300 cattle. The cattle are distributed into 14 wards according as they are milch cows, calves, bullocks etc., the sick cattle being segregated in a special ward for special treatment and to avoid spread of contagion. From dawn to midnight the manager works at the camp with untiring activity and the result is patent to any casual visitor of the camp. The camp is kept wonderfully clean, while the management is at once excellent and economical. The accounts which are open to any visitor are quite in order. The staff is well-trained and faithful and the cattle are remarkably clean, healthy and lively. It is earnestly requested that all persons interested in this kind of charitable work will pay a visit to this model camp which in point of cleanliness, order and economy teaches a good deal which is still to be desired in other sister associations in the Presidency.

RULES OF THE ROADS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the case in which a tram driver was fined at the Mazagon Police Court for rash driving, when the Honorary Magistrates remarked that the driver acted under the impression that the tram-tract was the sole property of the Tramway Company, I write to say that the Honorary Magistrates were quite right in making that remark. I have observed of late that many tram drivers are under this impression which is most dangerous to traffic at large on the Bombay roads. The Tramway Company would do well to lecture all their servants on the rules of the road. The following incident will give you an idea of the impudence of some tram drivers in this respect: A few days ago, I was driving from Byculla towards Victoria Gardens. On reaching the Byculla Bridge which is one of the worst congested spots in Bombay, the road was found to be full of vehicles, a long line of carts was proceeding along and only the tram-track afforded a passage which my carriage followed. Before we could clear the line, which at that particular place was the sharp incline of the bridge, a tram appeared about a hundred feet away, my coachman raised his hand to warn the driver yet he approached at a furious place; seeing that an accident was imminent, I also raised my arm out. The driver took no notice till fortunately an opening appeared and we had just time to get out of the line, not before the car was almost on us. I remonstrated to the driver, who replied most insolently that we had no business to come on the line!—

Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

Bombay, August 5.

A CRUEL SENTENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to Mr. M. A. Laduck's letter to you on the 4th instant, I am delighted to see that someone else besides myself has a soft place in his heart for the first offender, and has observed that very often they get very severe sentences for very trivial offences.

I, as an Englishman, feel it my bounden duty to point out to your readers that these heavy sentences on young and first offenders is not the way to put down crime, but in my opinion to the contrary, and, above all, I consider it unjust in the extreme and I may say such extreme measures are not meted out in England, but a lad, is at least given a chance.

Once a young person has served a term of imprisonment he is branded for life as a "jailbird" and no one wants either him or his services, in consequence he naturally falls back on the friends he can find, the confirmed old jailbirds who are awaiting his release so that they may initiate him into the deeper mysteries of vice, so that he may earn what they term an "honest living." Thus he eventually sinks into the ghastly mire, too deep to recover himself, not that in most cases he has that morbid inclination for crime, but the reverse is usually the case, the reason in the majority of cases is that he received a severe sentence in the first instance, thus branding him for ever as mentioned by Mr Laduck, instead of being let off with a caution or the birch, and a little fatherly advice and a warning that any future offence would be more severely dealt with.

I may say I am not trying to champion the old offender, but if a poor misguided lad in his early teens has either through indiscretion and associating with bad characters, or through that only too sad and prevalent cause "poverty", should offend against the law; why in the name of all that is right and just should he not be given a chance to reform, instead of being made a jailbird on the first occasion of his indiscretion?

What chance has such a boy of reforming and becoming a useful citizen when he comes out of jail friendless and penniless and often without sufficient clothing? This boy, on the contrary, would become an encumbrance to the State, because he inevitably finds his way back to jail simply because he has no alternative but to follow that of vice as urged upon him by his only friends the persons with whom he associated and confided in, whilst in jail, and it should be borne in mind that a boy at 14 years of age is easily led either in the right or the wrong way and I think all will agree with me that the right sort are the exception to the rule in houses of retention.

Surely there is someone who can do something for these poor boys if not a magistrate, especially now that the world is fighting for justice, and we are supposed (?) to have come out of this last terrible war for freedom triumphant and I only hope this may meet the eyes of some kind feeling person with just one spark of humanity in his heart, or even the eye of a Magistrate, who while doing his duty may at the same time remember that to "do unto others as you would be done by" and given a fair chance of the start must surely be some gratification to the inmost man. Such instances as Mr. Laduck mentions of a boy of 14 being sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for a trivial and first offence at Bandra must surely bring tears to many eyes besides my own.

Yours, etc.,

G. STANSFIELD-BROWN.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Aug. 3.

Subscriptions towards the Government of India five per cent. income-tax free loan through the Rajkot Branch of the Bank of Bombay amount to Rs. 1,78,900.

A cricket match was played on the Gymkhana maidan at Rajkot between the Alfred High School and the Ahmedabad R. C. High School teams, ending in a win for the former by nine wickets and four runs.

A case of reckless driving took place at Rajkot near the Government Post Office on the evening of July 28, when a hackney victoria driver being unable to control the horse brought the carriage into collision with a cyclist who on his part could not turn the cycle aside, with the result that the cyclist died within ten minutes on the spot. The dead body was at once removed to the Civil Hospital and diligent inquiries were immediately set on foot. The cyclist was in the employ of K. S. Natwarsinhji of Dhrangadhra.

In consideration of prevailing hard times the private medical practitioners of Mahuva under the Bhavnagar State have in deference to the wishes of the local Mahajan brought down their visit fee from two rupees to one. Here is an example of public spirit which private practitioners elsewhere might well follow.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIES.

TRANSFER TO A BRITISH SYNDICATE.

The Honorary Joint Secretary, the Indian Industrial Conference writes to us:—

I shall feel obliged by your publishing the following correspondence which passed between the Office of the Indian Industrial Conference and the Government of India in connection with the sale of Basel Mission properties as it will prove interesting to the public:—

Copy of Telegram dated 9th July, 1919:—

"To, Commerce, Simla.

Industrial Conference Committee respectfully beg to draw your attention to note in "Bombay Chronicle" on 2nd, regarding Basel Mission industries. Committee will be obliged if you inform them what truth there is in these rumours. They would urge the adoption of public auction for sale of the properties.—(Sd.) J. K. Mehta."

In reply to this, the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department sent, the following message dated Simla 21st July, 1919:—

"I am directed to reply to your telegram, dated the 5th July, 1919, in which the Industrial Conference Committee have enquired regarding the truth of a report in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd July, that the Basel Mission industries on the West Coast of India would be transferred to a British syndicate. The Industrial Conference Committee have strongly urged that these properties should be sold by public aution.

"2. It is true that the Government of India are arranging for the transfer of the undertaking and properties of the Basel Mission Trading Company from their former ownership. In carrying out this arrangement, the Government of India are bound by the terms of the Peace Treaty between the Allies and Germany, of which the following is an extract:—

"The Allied and Associated Powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territory belonging to them, or of which the Government is entrusted to them in accordance with the present Treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possessed, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to ensure the due execution of this undertaking, the Allied and Associated Governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the Governments and composed of persons holding the Christian faith. It will be the duty of such boards of trustees to see that the property continues to be applied to missionary purposes."

This requires that the undertaking and properties of the Basel Mission Trading Company shall be handed over to boards of trustees composed of persons holding the Christian faith, whose duty it will be to see that the said properties continue to be applied to missionary purposes. It is therefore not possible to adopt the proposal of the Industrial Conference Committee that these properties should be disposed of by public auction.—I have the honour to be, etc.

CO-OPERATIVE PROPAGANDA.

MR. DEVADHAR'S LECTURE.

The Bombay Central Co-operative Institute (58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay), which is the centre of non-official co-operative activities in this Presidency, is organizing a series of public lectures on co-operative subjects. The first lecture of the series will be delivered by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, senior member of the Servants of India Society, on "Message of Western Co-operation to India", under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor, President of the Institute, at 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd August, 1919, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall (Science Institute), Fort, Bombay.

Ladies and gentlemen desiring to attend the lecture are requested to apply for cards to the Honorary Secretary of the Institute.

THE HINDVASI CASE.

SECURITY AMOUNT RETURNED.

The amount of Rs. 2,000 deposited as security by Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Editor of "Hindvasi" and keeper of the Sind Bhaskar Press, where the paper was printed, has now been returned by the District Magistrate of Hyderabad, after a protracted correspondence. Soon after Mr. Jethmal was arrested for publishing an alleged seditious article in he "Hindvasi", he intimated to the District Magistrate that he had ceased to be the keeper of the press and requested that the deposit of Rs. 2,000 taken as security in respect of the press, should be returned to him. In spite of the clear direction contained in Section 24 of the Press Act of 1910, the District Magistrate declined to return the amount and replied that the deposit could not be disposed of until the case against Mr. Jethmal was decided. In the course of further correspondence the Magistrate refused to recognise that Mr. Jethmal had ceased to be the keeper of the press and suggested that the press could continue to be run in his name, although he was absent in jail, but yet "at his risk until the question of the forfeiture of his security is decided." The matter was brought to the notice of the Bombay Government in a representation sent by one of the proprietors of the press, and subsequently a formal appeal against the District Magistrate's order was sent by Mr. Jethmal to Government from the jail on 1st July. Evidently under the orders of Government, the District Magistrate of Hyderabad has now written to the brother of Mr. Jethmal asking him to receive back the deposit of Rs. 2,000.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 6th August, 1919.

INCREASE IN LITIGATION.

In April last a legal correspondent wrote to us complaining of the congestion of work in the Small Causes Court and the consequent delay in the disposal of suits. Since then matters do not seem to have improved as we find that only recently the Bombay Vakils Association forwarded to the Government a representation asking for the appointment of a sixth judge to dispose of the heavy arrears which have already accumulated and are still reported to be growing from day to day. It is a matter of common knowledge that litigation in all courts, principally in large commercial centres, has of late increased enormously. Numerically the number of suits may not have increased, but the proportion of hotly contested suits is more than it was at any time before. Karachi has already been given one more additional Judicial Commissioner than the number usually allowed to it and rumours have been persistent for some time past regarding the contemplated addition of a judge to the High Court Bench. The Chief Justice, before reverting to the Appellate side, has, with commendable dispatch, been able to wipe off a large number of commercial causes which had been awaiting disposal for a long time past and the judges of the Small Causes Court also seem to be doing their best to restore the board to its normal condition. It is no reflection upon the efficiency or capacity of the judges that an unusual quantity of work has run into arrears. The reasons of this extraordinary state of affairs are not far to seek. The steady increase of litigation in civil courts is possibly—having regard to prevailing standard of "business" morality—a necessary corollary of growing commerce and expansion of business. But for the main cause we have to thank the war and this abnormal rise may well be classed under the head of "War Litigation."

Some two years before the declaration of the armistice, there was a scarcity of all commodities, both foreign and indigenous, owing to the stoppage of manufactures and difficulties of transport, here and abroad. In the result many a trader shelved his legitimate work of buying and selling and turned himself into a speculator. There was a mad scramble among profiteers to enter into contracts for forward deliveries of all commodities "to arrive," from sterling gold down to old Japanese newspapers. Similarly in the case of local manufactures there were high bids for buying and selling goods which had not yet been released from the looms. The same lot was bought and sold over and over again until, like the proverbial bad half penny, the relative delivery order found its final rest at the very godown whence it had first emanated. The intermediate dealers were simply content to adjust their profits and losses by pocketing or paying differences between their respective buying and selling prices. A large number of suits now undisposed are thus in the nature of damages for failure to give or take delivery of goods which were hardly intended to be delivered. Were it not for the fact that these transactions were chiefly entered into by traders who had as much left to recover as to pay, the plea of wager would have loomed large in the fore-front of the statement of defences in most of these suits. The abrupt and dramatic termination of the war has also given rise to another plentiful crop of suits. Finding all their rosy anticipations of hugh profits rudely shattered, many traders, immediately the news of the armistice was received here, made feverish attempts to have outstanding indents and orders cancelled or repudiated on all sorts of frivolous and mendacious excuses. The "character" recently given by Mr. Justice Marten to some of the dealers in the piece goods market was, by no means, an unfair estimate of the attitude adopted by some traders since the termination of the war. The mad frenzy which has overtaken the "Bulls" and the "Bears" of the share market has, during recent years, been another fruitful source of litigation between brokers and their clients. We have been assured that when speculators were not so much abroad as now the number of suits from this bazzar were few and far between. But at present they form a tolerably large number and with all scrips at "topnotch" prices, the crash which will greatly add to the number may perhaps soon follow.

Yet another important factor which has added largely to the accumulation of arrears, at least in the Small Causes Court, is the increased number of rent and ejectment suits. In former days rent was seldom in dispute while in ejectment proceedings the court had but to determine the number of days during which the tenant had to vacate. Since the passing of the Rent Acts every suit and proceeding of this kind is contested to the bitter end. In every case the court has to enter upon an elaborate inquiry to determine the standard rent or to investigate fully the pretexts which profiteering landlords and their unscrupulous advisers bring forward to oust old tenants. It will thus be seen that the present congestion is more or less of a temporary nature but that would hardly be any justification for perpetuating the existing arrears. The ordinary work of the courts has always been enough to keep the hands of the judges full and unless an additional appointment is made there is but little chance of the existing grievance being removed. But the appointment of an extra judge, if it is to do any good, should, we think, be made from one of the older practitioners of the court who is thoroughly conversant with Indian mercantile usage and custom and well-versed in the practice and procedure of the court. The creation of a "job" in the nature of what were once known as Byculla Club appointments would be worse than useless.

RIDING THE HOBBY-HORSE.

With a pugnacity worthy of a better cause, Colonel Yate is trying to worry Mr. Montagu into some sort of drift and delay in the work of the Joint Committee. Having had no one else to say it, he had himself to point out a defect in the Committee through the ignoring of his own personality. Now he has again returned to the claim that the "present governors of the provinces" should be heard by the Joint Committee. When he made the proposal some days ago, Mr. Montagu reminded him that the only channel of representation for the Local Governments was the Secretary of State. Col. Yate wants the Joint Committee to wait for a cargo of official experts from India to explain the views of the dissenting Local Governments. We are glad that Mr. Montagu is not in favour of any such picnic. It has to be remarked that Col. Yate is rather indiscriminately exploiting the names of Local Governments, making it appear that they are one united phalanx of obstructionists with a scheme of their own. That, however, is not the case. The Governments of Bengal and Behar and Orissa concur in the Joint Report Scheme. The Bombay Government are in dissent, but with a scheme of their own. Madras was looking for the most reactionary clique and threw in its lot with the U. P., the Punjab and the Central Provinces, making up the "do-nothing" party. Sir Beatson Bell, heroic in his memories of 1858, joined the clique of masterful civilians. Col. Yate, however, speaks of their scheme without discrimination, as if the names of Local Governments can be lumped together and given a complexion of internal union and solidarity.

Why should Col. Yate bemoan the absence of nominees from Local Governments? The strongest and most thorough-bred of bureaucrats is there to speak for them and may prove a host in himself. With the laurels of his great achievements still fresh on his brow, Sir Michael O'Dwyer will be able to overwhelm the Committee with arguments which his less "strong" confreres might hesitate to advance. We are deeply touched by Col. Yate's anxiety that "Mahomedan organisations" should be represented before the Joint Committee. Inquiry will, however, show that his solicitude is misplaced, since they are already represented at their own expense. Not content with a proposal so superfluous, Col. Yate spoke for the working classes as well. We always thought that gentlemen of Col. Yate's persuasion did not much care that "coolies" should have representatives of their own in place of the bureaucrats, who profess to speak for the masses. We welcome the good spirit which esteems working classes as worthy of their own organisations, but we fear that all this is an affectation of good-will conceived for the purpose of discrediting the Joint Committee. India will be deeply impressed at the novel picture of Mahomedan organisations, and Local Governments, and working classes with a common grievance!

Notes of the Day.

In the Land of Vagaries.

It is said that the art of conversation consists is concealing one's thoughts. We are inclined to think that the art of ministerial reply consists in speaking much without saying anything; at any rate, Mr. Montagu's remarks on the Rowlatt Act are of this elusive quality. Replying to Captain Ormsby-Gore, the Secretary of State said that the powers given to the executive were necessary but that there were no grounds for apprehension in India. As to the first point Mr. Montagu has misjudged the matter; as to the second, his informants obviously have misled him. There are good grounds for apprehension in India in spite of official efforts to prove that the Rowlatt Act is a safe weapon in the hands of the executive. Touching the Punjab courts-martial, Mr. Montagu understood that acts of passive resistance were not in themselves treated as offences. The facts are different. In the Amritsar and Lahore judgments the very inception of passive resistance is described as a "conspiracy", the greatest conspirator being Mr. Gandhi, and it is empty quibbling to say that "acts of passive resistance in themselves" were not treated as offences, while really their contemplation was regarded as "a criminal conspiracy." Mr. Montagu has yet to learn something about "Punjab Justice."

"The Sorrows of Satan."

Miss Marie Corelli is responsible for the quaint theory that it is really the good deeds of mankind that relieve the sorrows of Satan. The conscience of the "Civil and Military Gazette" is, however, differently constituted; the good acts of Sir Edward Maclagan are lacerating its heart and making it sigh for the happy old days when mercy was unknown. Our contemporary laments that the sentences passed on Lala Harkishen Lal and others have been reduced. Basing itself on the impeaceable judgments of the Martial Law Commissions and "the broad facts of the case", it deplores "the somewhat extraordinary way" in which the sentences passed on the accused have been cut down. Whether this is only a pretence meant to magnify the measure of "clemency" or the expression of a vile passion of vindictiveness, we cannot say. But it is interesting to realise that for every act of injustice reversed in the Punjab, there is a witness groaning in distress.

Dr. Palmer's Plea.

The politics of his lordship the Bishop of Bombay, when in India, were not known to be of a particularly cheering or illuminating type, but we are glad to find that in the less ennervating atmosphere of England Dr Palmer was capable of giving utterance to hopeful and helpful views on Indian politics. At a meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association held on June 26, under the presidentship of Dr. Copleston, formerly Metropolitan of India, Dr. Palmer went so far as to say that "it was impossible that a people like our own, through and through democratic in feeling, should be content for an indefinite time to govern any Empire as autocrats. We must set before ourselves another ideal, and that must mean the training of India for self-government." It was impossible, he added, that people to whom we had brought Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Burke and Mill, should not be influenced by the spirit of those authors. "It might be that we had sown the seed, perhaps in a sort of absent-mindedness, but the harvest we could not avoid, and that harvest was a spirit of liberty." Dr. Palmer appealed to his audience and his countrymen to trust Indians more and more. We are thankful to his lordship, but we would be much more thankful if appeals like the above are addressed by him and other ministers in India to their countrymen *in India* oftener than has been the case heretofore.

Administration by Secrecy.

The Government of India have informed the Bengal Medical Association that the report of the Medical Services Committee is treated as a confidential document and that, in their opinion, "no useful purpose will be served by placing it in the hands of the public." This decision may be in keeping with the mysterious manner in which the Committee went about its business, but it is certainly compatible neither with the interests of the public nor of the profession concerned. Nor is it a fair method of procedure. Government already appear to be in haste to act upon some of the recommendations contained in the Committee's report. In the circumstances, the proper course obviously would be to publish the recommendations, at least, if not the whole report, for public criticism. The report of the Committee has been in the hands of Government for a considerable time now and the latter must have already formulated their own proposals thereon. Why should the public and especially the Medical Service, which is so vitally interested in the Committee's recommendations, be kept in the dark unnecessarily? Is this sort of administration by secrecy conducive to good government and calculated to enhance confidence in the *bona fides* of Government?

Dead Body in Sea.

We draw attention to a report from a correspondent, of a corpse, surmised to be that of a soldier, having been allowed to float in the sea for over three days without yet being removed to a fitting grave. The report having reached us late last night we telephoned the Head Police Office and the Esplanade Police Station and were informed from the latter place that the police had received a report on the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. stating that a hundred yards away from the shore, opposite the Marine Lines Station, a dead body was discovered floating and that it had not been possible for them or the Water Police, who had been informed of the matter, to drag it out owing to the sea being "very wroth." A dead body in a decomposed state floating in the water for over three days besides being a horrible spectacle is obviously a source of great danger to public health. We would remark the fact that two Parsi boys ventured, though unsuccessfully, to make a creditable attempt to drag the corpse out. In view of this we are constrained to observe that greater and more energetic efforts might have been made by the Water Police to remove the body from the sea.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the St. Mary's Convent, Panch Howds, on Monday morning.

Lt.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger arrived at Government House on Monday.

POSITION OF INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

III.

BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle".)

THE RACE FEELING TO-DAY.

In the two next articles in this series I wish to put down as simply as possible the experiences which have come to me in different parts of the world with regard to the race treatment of Indians abroad. My eyes were first opened to realities by what I saw in South Africa itself in 1913-14. Before I started on my journey, Mr. Gokhale said to me, in Delhi,—"What you see there will be a great shock to your Christianity."

I did not quite understand at the time what he meant. He had only returned from his own visit to South Africa a few months before, and I thought that he might be referring to the unfairness of the political situation. But it was not that at all: it was the *race* antagonism, which often becomes in South Africa, literally race-hatred,—it was *that* to which he referred.

I can truly assert I had never in my life before ever imagined that a human passion of this character could be so strong and powerful. And what Mr. Gokhale mentioned concerning Christianity was only too true. For the Christian Church seemed to have succumbed to the international race-prejudice. The churches themselves were saturated with it. There were churches for white people: churches for Kafirs: churches for Indians. But full Christian communion for all races seemed to be regarded as an impractical proposition.

Unchristian.

One of my first shocks (such as Mr. Gokhale had hinted might happen) was to find that our leader, Mr. Gandhi himself, would not be allowed inside the church of the white people, where I had been asked to speak on the Sunday after my arrival. And this was solely due to his not being a European. I did not discover, until after the church service, that admission had been refused to him and to my new Indian friends, and then, though every principle of Christianity was violated by the act, and though I protested with all the indignation that I felt so deeply, there was no possible redress. The church law on the subject had become as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. I found, on later enquiry, that in some cases, seats at the back of the church were reserved for other races; but even this was not common, and this distinction of separate seats was itself insulting. Strict exclusion appeared to be the general rule.

This exclusiveness was practised in every other sphere of life. The racial distinction was profound. I discovered also that among the average Europeans, there was little difference between a Kaffir and an Indian. All were classed together. The white race kept itself aloof from all others on principle and would not admit of any equality whatever.

I wish now to trace the various gradations in racial sentiment among Europeans in the different provinces of South Africa: for this is very important to understand clearly.

Gradations in Racial Sentiment.

In Cape Colony, and especially at Capetown itself, I found men with a strong and vigorous liberal tradition, men who hated the policy of complete segregation and aimed at an equality of citizenship for men of all races, on a purely educational test basis. It may not be generally known that Mr. Cecil Rhodes was a staunch supporter of this liberal policy. Even in Natal and the Transvaal, there have been a few men who have held out, at all costs, for the liberal ideal: but the bulk of the white population in these provinces has been against it.

The Liberals were even in the majority for a time in Cape Colony. While they had power, they were able to influence legislation, and certain very limited voting powers were given to other races. The Hon. J. X. Merriman, the Grand Old Man of Cape Colony, struggled to maintain the liberal tradition throughout a long and strenuous life and partly succeeded. But in Natal and the Transvaal, no liberal policy with regard to race has ever been successful.

The whole problem of South Africa, as far as Indians are concerned, appears to me to depend on whether the more liberal spirit of Cape Colony will prevail, or whether the reactionary racial spirit of the other provinces will supersede it.

The issue may be very simply explain-

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU ON ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

Replying to Mr. Wolmer in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated, that he had received only newspaper reports regarding the inadequacy of medical arrangements in the Indian Army and he had telegraphed to India for full information. He had no knowledge that any representation had been made to the General Staff at Simla in 1917 with regard to the necessity for laying a pipe line to supply the camp of Ali Masjid with pure water, but he would enquire. He also promised to enquire as to the number of men of the 6th. Indian Brigade who had been inoculated against cholera before proceeding to the frontier.

Replying to Mr. Burn, Mr. Montagu, said the Government was most anxious to do what it could for the Indian Army officers, taken prisoners at Kut who had been invited to submit the claims for compensation in respect to the expenditure during their captivity.

Most of the claims had been submitted and he hoped that all would be settled shortly.

INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that he hoped to send to the Government of India shortly advice of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee on the recommendations of the India Cotton Committee. The Government of India would then consider, if it had not already considered, the whole report including the recommendation with regard to the Sukkur barrage

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu declined to direct the Government of India to request the present governors of the provinces, which submitted an alternative scheme on the 15th January, to nominate representatives to express their views before the Joint Committee. He would take scrupulous care that their views should be submitted to the Committee. He understood that the Committee had already decided to hear Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He had communicated to the Committee all the names which Col. Yate had suggested and had every hope they would be called.

Col. Yate suggested that the Government of India should provide funds to enable the Mahomedan organisations and working classes in India to send representatives to submit their views to the Joint Committee. Mr. Montagu said he did not think the suggestion was practicable. He pointed out that the Government of India had not helped the deputations financially and did not think it possible to differentiate but promised to communicate the suggestion to the Government of India.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that it had been arranged with the Labour Ministry that the appointments to the Department should be available to the invalided Indian Army officers. Every effort would be made to help them but it was difficult to find suitable employment. He was communicating with the authorities concerned, regarding the possibility of finding posts for the disabled Indian Army officers in the countries temporarily under British control.

PUNJAB COURT MARTIALS.

Replying to Colonel Frederick Hall with regard to the court martials in connection with the Punjab riots, Mr. Montagu stated that he understood that the Acts of passive resistance against the Rowlatt legislation were not in themselves treated as offences by the Punjab authorities.

Replying to Captain Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Montagu said he had received many communications from India with regard to the Rowlatt legislation and he had given them his best consideration from the point of view of allaying uneasiness. He delivered that the powers given to the executive by the Rowlatt legislation were at present necessary, but there were no reasonable grounds for apprehension in India. He emphasised that the Act was valid for three years only after which the whole position would be considered and if anarchical and revolutionary actions were abandoned, the Act would not be used and there would be no necessity for its renewal.

MR. MONTAGU RECEIVES SHEIKH ABDULLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

Mr. Montagu received at the India Office yesterday, Sheikh Abdulla, son of the ruler of Bahrein.

DEMOBILISATION IN INDIA.

RESUMPTION DEPENDS ON TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

Major Guest stated, in the House of Commons that the resumption of demobilisation in India depended solely on the difficulties of transport through the Red Sea during the hot weather.

CAPTURE OF POLTAVA.

GENERAL DENIKIN AGAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

It is officially announced that General Denikin has captured Poltava.

TROOPS TO NORTH RUSSIA TO MEET EVENTUALITIES.

GENERAL RAWLINSON TO BE IN CHARGE OF RESERVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

Although the situation of our troops in North Russia is not causing immediate anxiety, certain units are being despatched as general reserve to meet eventualities. The reserves will be at the disposal of General Rawlinson, who will co-ordinate the retirement from the two fronts.

GERMANS TO EVACUATE DANZIG

ADMINISTRATION IN HANDS OF DELIMITATION COMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council, to-day considered the recommendations of the military advisers regarding Danzig. It was decided that the Polish troops be forbidden to enter the town and that the German troops evacuate it. The administration of the territory has been placed in the hands of three delimilation committees. As regards Memel, it was agreed that the German troops should evacuate the town, but in view of the difficulty of maintaining order when the troops were withdrawn, the whole question was referred to the Commission on the Baltic affairs.

RACIAL FEUDS IN CHICAGO.

SPORADIC FIGHTING STILL GOING ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

CHICAGO.—The reign of terror and bloodshed abated yesterday evening, but sporadic fighting prevailed in spite of the troops and the police patrolling the city. The total death roll hitherto is thirty-eight including eighteen negroes.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN OXFORDSHIRE AND EGYPT.

£170,000 VOTED FOR COMPLETION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

The House of Commons, to-day voted £170,000 sterling for the completion of the post office wireless stations in Oxfordshire and Egypt. It is hoped that a commercial wireless service will be operating between these two points early in 1920. The service is intended to be a first link in the imperial wireless chain and will greatly accelerate the messages to India and the Far East, because it has been arranged with the cable companies that the messages for the Far East can be sent by the Government Wireless to Egypt, whence they will be transmitted by cable, thus obviating cable delays between England and Egypt.

PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS RECOMMENDATIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons, Sir Worthington Evans announced that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Pensions Committee.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

FOR SERVICES IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army, mostly for services in Palestine:—

D. S. O.

Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Prentis, Captains E. F. Ashmore, D. S. Dayison and K. F. Franks, and Lieutenant T. W. Rees

BAR TO M. C.

Captain E. Catron.

A number of Military Crosses are also awarded.

A CASE OF BUBONIC PLAGUE AT LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

A fatal case of bubonic plague has occurred at Liverpool.

THE POLICE BILL.

LABOUR PARTY'S OPPOSITION.

TWO AMENDMENTS NEGATIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons, the Labour Party opposed the main clauses of the Police Bill.

Mr. Clynes moved the deletion of the clause stipulating that the police federation should not be associated with any person outside the police service. The amendment was negatived by 117 votes to 28. The motion of Mr. Clynes for the deletion of the clause prohibiting policemen from joining trade union was also negatived. Mr. Shortt, the Home Secretary, said these clauses were not directed against outside trade unions; they were aimed at those who sought to deprive the community of the protection which the police were pledged to give.

THIRD READING PASSED UNDER LABOUR PROTESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Police Bill after protests from the Labour benches.

INCOME TAX OF DISABLED-MEN.

TO BE REFUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

It is officially announced that all income tax deducted in respect of wounds disability and disablement pensions, also war gratuities will be refunded to all concerned. Officers should communicate with the Paymaster and men with the Inland Revenue Department, Australia House.

GOVT. OF SUDAN LOAN BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the third reading of the Government of Sudan Loan Bill, guaranteeing interest on the Sudan Government loan of six millions sterling, chiefly for irrigating threehundred thousand acres in Sudan for cotton growing.

INTENDED PEACE LOAN IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

MELBOURNE.—The Commonwealth Government announces that it intends to issue a peace loan of £25,000,000 sterling. The interest with the bonus will average 5-1/4 per cent. Legislation for compulsory subscriptions will be passed if the loan is not fully subscribed.

HIS MAJESTY AS CHIEF OF ROYAL AIR FORCE.

NEW TITLES IN AIR FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

The Air Ministry announces that H. M. the King has assumed the title of the "Chief of the Royal Air Force."

The following new titles for the Air Force have been aproved and take effect from August 4th:—

1. Marshal of the Air.
2. Chief Marshal.
3. Air Vice-Marshal.
4. Air Commodore.
5. Group-Captain.
6. Wing-Commander.
7. Squadron Leader.
8. Flight-Lieutenant.
9. Flying Officer.
10. Pilot Officer.

The corresponding army ranks are:—

1. Field-Marshal.
2. General.
3. Lieut.-General.
4. Major-General.
5. Brigadier-General.
6. Colonel.
7. Lieut.-Colonel.
8. Major.
9. Captain.
10. Lieutenant or Second-Lieutenant.

500 INDIAN OFFICERS RECEIVED BY MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 5.

Five hundred Indian officers of the Peace contingent were received by Mr. Montagu at the India Office yesterday. There was a large and distinguished gathering.

LATEST CABLES.

KING RECEIVES INDIAN TROOPS.

MARCH-PAST, PICTURESQUE APPEARANCE.

HIS MAJESTY'S THANKS TO THE TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

In the Indian march, to-morrow, the British detachment will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Gribbon and the Indian detachment by Brigadier Money. On arrival at Buckingham Palace the troops will be formed up with the British Officers in front, and the remainder in a column of platoons in rear.

His Majesty will arrive at saluting point at three o'clock and will be received by the Royal salute. He will inspect the troops, then address the parade, after which the troops will march past. After tea provided by His Majesty the troops will return to Waterloo via Buckingham Palace Road, Bird Cage Walk, and Westminster Bridge.

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

Much interest centred in to-day's marchpast by the Indian troops who were unable to participate in the recent victory pageant. They arrived, in special trains, from Hampton Court and headed by the combined bands of the Guards Brigades, presented a striking and picturesque appearance, as they marched from Waterloo to Buckingham Palace grounds where they were received by the King.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince Connaught, Field-Marshal Haig and other notables were also present.

The King addressed the troops, thanking them for their devotion to the throne and the Empire, for their war services, and their cheerful bearing, sufferings, and sacrifices. After the King's speech, the troops gave three rousing cheers for Their Majesties. The King subsequently personally invested a number of the Officers and men who had won decorations. Mr. Montagu, Mr. Chamberlain, Lords Crewe and Sydenham were among those present.

TO BUY INDIAN RAW MATERIAL.

CREDIT FOR BELGIANS TO BE OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

BRUSSELS.—Mr. Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner has announced that the Government of India is agreed in principle to the opening of a credit to enable the Belgians to purchase raw material in India. Specific proposals from the Belgian Government are awaited.

CLAN GORDON CAPSIZED.

ALL ON BOARD RESCUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

NEW YORK.—The British steamer Clan Gordon, New York for China, capsized to-day. All on board were rescued by the steamer Abangarey.

POLICE STRIKE.

SITUATION STATIONARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

The police situation is stationary. There has been no further spread in the provinces. Some half-hearted demonstrations outside London police stations were easily scattered. Picketing is practically non-existent as the picketers have been warned that they will be liable to immediate arrest.

LATER.

It is officially stated that altogether 994 police have struck out of 22,000 in London, 700 out of 22,000 in Liverpool, sixty out of a hundred in Bootle, and sixty-eight out of 1,450 in Birmingham. The places of strikers are being filled by new recruits.

The National strike of Bakers began today, but it is not expected that it will last beyond August 5th, till when enough bread will be baked. The men want £4 for forty-four hours' week and the abolition of night-baking. The prospects of a settlement are good.

The Railway Clerks' Association, particularly in North England, threaten to cease work as a protest against the delay in consideration of their demands for better all-round conditions as regards pay, hours and holidays.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

WASHINGTON.—Owing to the Labour situation the House of Representatives has deferred the recess.

Surrey versus Australians drawn. Sussex beat Yorkshire by five wickets.

The King has invested Sir W. Babtie with the Commandership of Bath Order.

EMPIRE AND ITS POSSESSIONS.

WHAT FOREIGN POLICY MUST BE.

LORD MILNER'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SER
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

Lord Milner speaking at Oxford referring to the British Commonwealth said he did not share the fear that the independent positions of the Dominions, India and Mother Country in the League of Nations would tend to disruption. If the Commonwealth went to pieces the strongest pillar of the League would be shattered. We must always settle domestic differences among ourselves. The Commonwealth had more to lose than any other state by another Armageddon and nothing to gain. To have the full support of the Empire, our foreign policy must be broad; simple, and straightforward.

Speaking on the colour question and the development of the possessions Lord Milner said it was assured to denounce this policy as exploitation. He did not say that the Colonies and Protectorates were not often grossly exploited by the Powers that possessed them, or that they had not themselves, in some cases, exploited their Dependencies in the past; but he did say most emphatically that their present policy was vigorously directed to the prevention of such abuses. It was their duty to the inhabitants of these countries to make better use of the natural resources, often immense and almost completely neglected. In the process they inevitably enriched themselves; but if the material advantage derived from their trusteeship was unquestionable, was there not also moral side? He was proud to think that, as a general rule, men of their race, who had been entrusted with powers over the dependent races, had used it well and had striven to raise the people entrusted to their charge. The nation, as a whole, had gained much from their experience and their example.

PEACE TREATY.

RATIFIED BY POLISH PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

PARIS.—The Polish Parliament has ratified the Treaty of Peace with Germany also the Treaty guaranteeing the rights of minorities in Poland, by 285 votes to 41.

WAR AGAINST ESTHONIA TO CEASE.

RUSSIAN SOVIET'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—The Esthonian press bureau states that the Soviet of Russia has declared that it is resolved to cease war against Esthonia, as it is not out for conquests. The Red Army has been ordered to respect the frontier. The Ethonians are, however, cognisant of Soviet's notorious vacillation, and recognise that the peace can be concluded only in accord with the Allies.

BELA KUN RESIGNS.

ALSO HIS REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNING COUNCIL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that the new Government consists of the representatives of Trade Unions. Bela Kun and his revolutionary governing council has resigned.

NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

Before the first tribunal, the Barajadi stationmaster's case is being heard. Chunilal, deputy stationmaster, Barajadi, deposed that accused Chhotalal sent for him at 5 a.m. on the 12th and informed him that the train derailed between Uttarsanda and Nadiad. Further he added that yesterday's men returned without removing the rails because accused Manilal did not send help as promised.

In cross-examination witness admitted that he had passed a false receipt for short delivery of ten rice bags for which the accused rebuked him. He along with accused Chhotalal had sent an application to the District Traffic Superintendent that the police were harassing them. Witness said he signed the application simply to oblige Chhotalal. There was no remark about bad character in his service sheet, but for bad work owing to Chhotalal's report.

The two witnesses corroborated in main points. Charges were framed against all the accused under Sections 121 and 121A Some were charged with cutting the wires and instigating.

DEAD BODY IN THE SEA.

FLOATING FOR OVER THREE DAYS.

STILL NOT REMOVED.

A correspondent writes under date August 5th, Bombay:—

I shall thank you to publish in your esteemed and valuable columns, the following facts of the most horrible and pitious condition of a corpse that has been witnessed at the Marine Lines, Back Bay. The corpse has been seen on the dashing waters of the sea since Sunday evening, and it is conjectured to be that of a soldier, and it is a matter of extreme regret to observe that no attempts have yet been made to drag the body out of the waters by the authorities, though 3 clean days have passed and the authorities are fully aware of the facts. One is quite at a loss to understand why this corpse has not been dragged out of the waters even at an ebb. The authorities have kept a *Remori* (No. 313) simply to watch the corpse. Last evening through the aid of a Parsi gentleman, two brave boys named Framji B. Banaji and Darabsha M. Cooper tried their utmost nearly for two hours to drag the corpse up on the rampart by the aid of a rope, but as the waters were very high in the evening, and the body quite in a decomposed state, they could not manage to drag it out of the waters. No help was rendered by the authorities and numbers of people were collected on the rampart to witness the most horrible and piteous sight. The corpse is still in the waters dashing against the high walls of the ramparts. Will the authorities who have been tardy enough take action to drag the corpse out of the waters at last now.

FIGHT WITH AN ALLIGATOR.

BRAVE DEED OF A BOY OF 13.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 4.

A story of a fight with an Alligator comes from Leikathaung in Mergui District. Two brothers were fishing for crab when one of them was caught by an alligator just above the left ankle and dragged into the water out of his depth. His young brother, aged 13 jumped into the water and held him by one hand grabbing a pole with the other and a regular tug of war went on. The boy suggested to the elder to jab his fingers into the alligators eyes but at first he only got his hand into the alligators mouth and it was bitten. He tried again and succeeded in striking the alligators eyes which then let go his hold of the foot. The boy brought his brother to land and eventually he was brought to Mergui, where his left foot the bone of which had been crushed, causing great pain, was amputated and he is recovering. The brave lad will be suitably rewarded.

REDUCTION OF LAHORE SENTENCES.

DISAPPROVED BY "C. M. GAZETTE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 4.

Commenting on the reduction of sentences the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—We have not the least desire to see harsh or vindictive sentences inflicted, but we must confess that we fail to see any justification, either in the judgment or Commissioners themselves or in the broad facts of the case, for the somewhat extraordinary way in which the sentences passed on the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case have been cut down. It is an unwelcome task to criticise the exercise of clemency at any time, but we are not so far removed from the critical days of April as to be able to dissociate the trial of these persons or their sentences from the deplorable events in which they were convicted of having played leading parts.

DARING DACOITY IN BHADRAKALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

A daring dacoity was committed on Sunday last in the house of one Deb Narain Ghose of village Bhadrakali some ten miles from Howrah. At about two in the morning on Sunday, more than a dozen dacoits raided the house by breaking open the front door by means of a *dhenki* (a wooden beam for husking paddy), ill-treated the inmates, and were busy in searching after valuables when an Uriya servant raised alarm. Several villagers came to the scene and offered resistance. While the fight was going on, two police constables appeared, whereupon the dacoits threw brickbats at them and retreated shouting "Kali Mai Ki Jai." The policemen and villagers gave chase and a constable was given a lathi blow. The other constable managed to spear a dacoit through the lungs as a result of which the dacoit dropped down dead. An upcountryman was arrested and the other dacoits managed to escape, while some of the villagers were hurt.

AMBULANCE TRAIN DERAILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Aug. 5.

The Sukkur correspondent writes that an ambulance train from Quetta was derailed at Sultankote on Sunday, blocking both the lines at the railway station. Passengers to and from Quetta had to be transhipped. There was no loss of life.

IN THE LAST DITCH.

COL. YATE'S PROTESTS.

AGAINST JOINT COMMITTEE.

Motion made, and Question proposed:

"That the Government of India Bill be committed to a Select Committee of Seven Members to join with a Committee to be appointed by the Lords."—(Lord E. Talbot.)

Colonel Yate:—I rise to object on behalf of the Provincial Governors of India. When this Bill was first brought in by the Secretary of State for India, I put a question to the Prime Minister as to whether it would be within the powers of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Government of India Bill, after the Second Reading, to introduce an Amendment to give effect to the alternative proposals submitted by the majority of the Provincial Governors in India in opposition to the system of diarchy embodied in this Bill. The answer was, "It is certainly our intention that this should be within the competence of the Committee," and the Bill has been drafted with this in view. As the House will remember, the majority of the Provincial Governors have objected to the principle of diarchy advanced by the Secretary of State and have made an alternative proposal, and I feared that that alternative proposal might not get a proper hearing before the Committee. The Leader of the House, however, reassured me, and I mentioned this when the Bill came before the House on the next day. I stated that I was satisfied with the assurance given me by the Leader of the House, and in the Debate on the Second Reading of the Government of India Bill would now go forward as quickly as possible, that we all wished to see this Bill brought forward on the basis of the announcement of August, 1914.

WHAT HE SAID.

I emphasised further to the Leader of the House the great importance of the Joint Committee which had to thresh out the Bill. I pointed out that the Committee had a most serious enquiry to undertake. I said:

> We do not know what their report may be. It may throw back India into chaos.

The Governors of Provinces in India are the men who have the real experience of what India requires. The Secretary of State, as we know, has only the experience of two cold-weather tours in India. I was a Governor of a Province in India myself, and I am the only one here who is able to speak a word on their behalf. I openly supported their view in opposition to the system of diarchy introduced by the Secretary of State, a system never heard of in the world before, and one which almost all these experienced men have decided against. I would ask the Leader of the House to consider what chance these Governors of Provinces have of getting their opinions adequately dealt with in the Committee that it is now proposed to set up?

In the Debate on the Second Reading of the Bill, with the exception of the Secretary of State and one other Minister, I think there were ten hon. members who spoke. I myself, I think, was the only one who spoke in favour of the alternative system proposed by the Provincial Governors. One other or two others committed themselves in no way. The remaining speakers committed themselves definitely in favour of the proposals of the Secretary of State. Of the seven men to be appointed to this Committee, six are professed supporters of the Secretary of State in this principle of diarchy. They cannot give an impartial opinion on this matter because they have already stated that they are in favour of the Bill's proposal. I and possibly one other Member spoke against the proposal, but I and that other Member have been deliberately left out of this Committee, and the Secretary of State has selected six men who are absolutely pledged to support him in it. Then, finally, he has gone and put himself on it.

UNHEARD-OF THINGS.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister that, so far as I am aware, it is an unheard-of thing for a Secretary of State to appoint himself to a Committee of his own. Secretaries of State and their assistants have been present and watched their Bills, but they were not members of Committees and they did not vote. Here is a Committee which is to be, in fact, a Judicial Committee, deciding on evidence that it is to come before it, and the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary of State, is not only the advocate, but the judge and jury as well. Can any one of the Provincial Governors in India consider that the proposal he supports has had a fair hearing, when he has been appointed to go before a Committee of which six out of seven members are prejudged to vote against him? It is an impossibility. So far as impartiality is concerned, the nomination of this Committee is a mere farce. We have heard of packed juries. We have here a packed advocate a packed judge and a packed jury as well. I, therefore, lodge my protest against it, and ask the Prime Minister definitely to reconsider this matter, and to appoint a Committee of men who are not prejudged, to vote one way or the other, but who will hear the evidence in an impartial spirit and will give their judgment accordingly.

NOT HIS NOMINATION.

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu), I think I can lay before my hon. and gallant Friend a certain number of arguments which may at least modify his feelings. This Committee was not nominated by me; it is brought before the House on the authority of my right hon. Friend the Leader of the House. Our desire was to get a Committee as representative as possible of the House on this particular subject. It is quite true that the majority of the representatives from the House of Commons expressed a preference for one sort of scheme in the Debate, and just because the Debate was an indication of the feeling of the House so it seemed that those responsible for the nomination of the Committee found that in order to represent the House they had to appoint a majority of the same colour as those who expressed their views on Second Reading. The Committee represents all parties. The Leader of the parties in Opposition nominated, or suggested their own members. That accounts for two out of the seven members. My hon. and learned Friend expressed a strong preference on Second Reading against diarchy. He was chosen because he had always taken a great interest in Indian affairs in this House. That accounts for three members. As to the others, they all took a part in the Debate. They all have studied the subject. Two of them have spent long years in India, and one is the only representative of the Civil Service of India in this House. Therefore they seemed to those responsible to be entitled to nomination. In regard to myself, I can assure my hon. and Gallant Friend that he is quite wrong. In every precedent that I can find, with one exception, on a Bill going to Select Committee the Member of the House in charge of that Bill was a member of the Committee.

Since the Bill was read a second time I have received suggestions for amendments in it. Before the Committee I want to move Amendments to the Bill, and it seems to me that I could be of great service if the House will agree to my nomination, for the simple reason that I can be a link between the Committee and the Government of India I can see that their views are considered. I am the representative by my office not only of the Government of India, but of the local Governments. Nobody is pledged to any system. I have stated over and over again that I am guided by a whole hearted desire to get a Bill which will be sound. I have stated that I do not think we ought to do less that is proposed in the Bill, but any alternative method will be equally welcome, both to the Viceroy and myself, if it carries out the pledges which I think we have made in the past. The Hon. Member asks, "What about the local Governors, where are they?" I would remind him that the seven gentlemen nominated from this House are to sit with seven representatives of the House of Lords.

THE DIE-HARDS.

I do not know whether the hon. and Gallant Gentleman has noticed their names. We have Lord Selborne, Lord Midleton, Lord Sydenham, and Lord Crewe, all of them, I think, with experience of Indian affairs, and certainly not *parti pris* in favour of this Bill. In the proposed Joint Committee we have submitted to the House names which are not unrepresentative of the two Houses and of the feeling in the two Houses. There are two Liberals, one Labour representative, and five Conservatives. Looked at from that point of view it cannot be said that any influence that I have had to bring to bear has been weighted in favour of my own party. Looked at from the standpoint of the views of the House on Indian affairs I do not think it can be said that they are not represented proportionately. May I add for my hon. and Gallant Friend's satisfaction that there is in this country to-day probably the most eminent of all the five local Governors, Sir Michael O'Dwyer? He has come home opportunely at the conclusion of his term of office, and I can assure my hon. and Gallant Friend that as the local Governments are not represented in either House except by the Secretary of State, and as the local Governments are not represented on the Committee any more than the Government of India, care will be taken that their views are represented before the Committee. The Government of India is not in agreement. It has suggested modifications which with great respect I and my advicers have received. The local Governments, if they had been asked, could not have suggested a better witness from their point of view than Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

Therefore there is no possible chance that the Committee, which I can assure my hon. and Gallant Friend has been chosen with care, will not represent all points of view from both Houses, and there will be every opportunity of receiving the views of all parties.

Question put:

"That the Goverment of India Bill be committed to a Select Committee of Seven Members to join with a Committee to be appointed by the Lords."

The House divided: Ayes, 336; Noes, 23.

(Continued from Column 5.)

ade forced and cultivatian forbidden and these firm measures brought the other chiefs in. So that by mid-March the second phrase of the campaign had been successfully accomplished in April and onwards thorough Government was insisted upon. Leading chiefs were sent for trial, compensation claim against Kukis was settled and satisfied, a net work of roads fir for pack transport was made, military police outposts were established and experienced civil officers were installed. A country covering 6,000 square miles had been traversed and opened up by 750 miles of bridle paths. Every important leader had been killed captured on had surrendered. The tribesman thoroughly beaten or subdued being now desirous only of rest, or peace disarmament of the whole area was satisfactorily achieved. On April 1st General Key met General Macquoid at Tamu and demobilisation was decided upon, which was practically completed by the middle of May. The column of Military Police, Assam and Burma were marching for battalion headquarters having furnished succesefully two arduous season of jungle warfare.

POSITION OF INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 8.)

ed thus: The *racial* policy of the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal is as follows:

> *No African or Indian, however civilised, must be allowed admission to social, economic, religious or political equality with the ruling white race.*

The *Liberal* policy, as stated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes himself, and upheld by many leaders in Cape Colony, is as follows:—

> *The full franchise for every civilised man, without any race or colour distinction.*

Growth of Racial Animosity.

During the European War, I used to get letters from South Africa, in which I was warned repeatedly that fresh racial disabilities were about to be imposed upon the Indian community as soon as ever the fighting was over. Indeed, the growth of racial animosity was so rapid and strong that, even before the war was ended, certain new and insulting railway regulations were passed, which contravened the settlement of 1914, and instituted an attempt to reduce the status of the Indian population to a lower social level. But I must leave the details of what has happened in South Africa recently for another separate article.

It has not yet, I think, been pointed out in the Press that territorial changes with regard to German South-West Africa, which are now agreed upon under the Peace Treaty, are likely to carry with them a change in the centre of gravity of the South African political world as a whole. They will throw that centre back,—away from the South, away from Capetown, towards the North of the Union; the very thing that, from the Indian point of view, one would wish to avoid.

Take a map of South Africa and notice how, as soon as ever German South-West Africa and Rhodesia come into the Union Government, Capetown must tend to become more and more isolated in a corner. The business impulse will then tend to divert the up-country traffic to the harbours on the West and East, which are nearer Rhodesia and the Transvaal. If Delagoa Bay is purchased from Portugal, this process of diverting the trade will be accelerated.

A Menace.

A journey in the railway carriage from Johannesburg to Capetown is an object-lesson in this respect. The train passes, hour after hour, day and night, over a country that can merely bear the thinnest cultivation and has very little mineral wealth. Only when the coast line of the Cape Peninsula is reached, is there real fertility. The great wealth of the Transvaal mines and of the rich agricultural products of the Rhodesian country is not likely to be carried, for shipping, down all these thousands of miles of rail to Capetown—away from Asia and Europe—if there are ports up the coast nearer at hand. Capetown must, therefore, inevitably cease to be the commercial capital of South Africa as soon as German South-West Africa develops. And when she ceases to be the commercial capital, political changes will also ensue.

Up to the present, in the matter of Government, a compromise has been effected. All the executive buildings of the South African Union are at Pretoria. They are erected upon such a lavish scale that it is evidently expected that Pretoria will be the permanent capital. But the Houses of Parliament are still in Capetown. It is as though Delhi and Simla were the seat of the Executive Government of India, but all the Legislative sessions were held in Madras.

The inconvenience of this compromise can easily be imagined. It will hardly be continued for a day longer, if the South African Union is extended northward and westward by the addition of Rhodesia and German South-West Africa. For, then Capetown, at the very extremity of South Africa, will be an almost impossible place for all delegates to reach, and also will lose its present commanding position.

But if Pretoria becomes the *Parliamentary* centre, then there can be no question whatever that the atmosphere, in which all future legislation is passed, will become far more strongly "racial." The liberal traditions will then fall into the background: the inveterate and impenetrable race prejudices of the Dutch Boers (which are all powerful at Pretoria) will rise in the ascendant. Since also the Dutch population, even in Cape Colony, is increasing more rapidly than the English,—because the Dutch are more prolific as a race and the English immigration is on the wane,—the prospects of any advance in the liberal direction are not hopeful. It should be understood, in this connection, that the whole "nationalist" movement, under Mr. Hertzog, is tainted with racialism; and if it once gained a majority in Parliament, it would enforce a race segregation of the strictest type.

Therefore, if one is not to lose touch with reality, one should foresee clearly, that, as things are now developing, the Indian position, not only in the Transvaal, but throughout the whole of South Africa, is full of danger. The vast proportion of the Indian population is in Natal. I think there are still roughly 150,000 Indians in Natal, and only some 5,000 in the Transvaal, and a few thousand more in Cape Colony. Natal, as we have seen, is very nearly as racial in its outlook and policy as the Transvaal itself. Hitherto Natal has been restrained by the more liberal policy of Cape Colony. But this restraining power is likely to be very seriously diminished. And then, what will happen?

General Smuts—A Hope.

The only feature of hope and encouragement, in recent years, has been the remarkable career of General Smuts himself, who is far the ablest statesman in South Africa and still comparatively young. His truly noble utterances lately, since the Peace Treaty was signed, make one hope that he may carry out at home the sentiments that he has expressed abroad. But the extraordinary change of front in President Wilson shows only too clearly that even the greatest statesman's utterances of magnanimity, when away from their own people, must not be taken too literally or too implicitly. Hopes may be dashed to the ground if built upon them.

Few things have been more disappointing, in their practical results, than the various Imperial War Conferences, in London, in so far as they have discussed the Indian question. They have been only one more example of the willingness in these matters,—which has become almost an obsession—to sacrifice the substance, in order to obtain the shadow. I have myself to plead guilty to this very same offence in dealing with these questions in the past. But experience is a hard schoolmaster: and it has taught me many bitter lessons.

Reciprocity—A Shadow.

One practical point, it is true, was gained when the Canadian Government at last allowed the few remaining Sikh settlers in British Columbia to bring over their wives and younger children, if so they wished; but, apart from that, very little was accomplished. The most grievous failure was to leave entirely unchanged and unsettled the difficult problems of Indians *in every-day life*. Instead of settling down to remedy concrete instances of hardship; instead of obtaining definite and detailed pledges and securities, and not being put off with vague promises; instead of getting assurances, for instance, about trading rights, land rights, municipal franchise, education rights, etc., the greater part of the time at the London Conferences was taken up with that Abstraction called of "Reciprocity",—for which the white settlers, in Africa at least, do not care a brass farthing!

Only consider for a moment the true and actual situation! How many South African white *labourers* would ever wish to come over and compete in India? How many South African white *settlers* would ever wish to come and settle in India? Where then does "Reciprocity" come in? And even if an exceptional person, here and there, *did* wish to settle in India,—is not blood thicker than water? Will not a British Government in India find some way out of the difficulty in order to admit a Britisher? And suppose, lastly, that a certain hardship should have to be suffered by a handful of white people, still, under the "Reciprocity" agreement, Indians might be turned out of a colony bag and baggage by thousands, while at the most half a dozen or so South African whites would be inconvenienced. We can see to-day, in the Transvaal, how much,—or rather how little,—the "Reciprocity" agreement is worth.

A Fool's Paradise.

It is a great mistake to continue to live in a fool's paradise, refusing to face reality. When I was in the Transvaal and in Natal five years and a half ago, I heard the threat quite openly and boastfully uttered, that, somehow or other, the Indians must be made to leave the country. Indeed, the strongest of all such expressions were uttered before me by officials in the Government service. All the Imperial Conferences which have been held in London since then, with their talk of "Reciprocity", and of India being made "an equal partner in the Empire", have not weakened that determination one whit. Nay, it has

(Continued in Column 6.)

REVOLT OF KUKI CHINS.

STORY OF SUPPRESSION.

BURMA GOVT. PRESS NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 4

A press note has been issued by the Government of Burma on the Kuki punitive measures recently brought to a very successful conclusion by the suppression of the rising of the Kuki Chins at the end of 1917. The available force that could be spared from the Burma Military Police and Assam Rifles, which was hastily mobilised was hampered by the want of transport and insufficient numbers and the complete suppression of the Kuki revolt in one season November, 1917, to May 1918, was found impossible. The Chins were however vanquished and surrendered but the Kukis, taking full advantage of the difficulties of the troops, with hastily organised and insufficient transport, essayed to overrun their jungle-covered hills, and were not subdued though heavily punished. Their depredations on Manipur and on peaceful neighbours in the rainy season created an intolerable position and as the Government of Assam asked for their complete subjugation the Burma Government, freed from the Chins menace and with other frontiers quite willingly assisted to remove this last bar to peace on its north-west border. No regular troops being avilable, it was decided to use a combined force of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police under the control of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Keary, whose previous frontier experience in Burma marked him out for the responsibility. Brigadier-General C. E. K. Macquoed was appointed to command and Lieutenant-Colonel French Mullen, D. I. G. Military Police, was appointed Chief Staff Officer. Each force supplied roughly 2,500 men. The transport comprised of 7,000 carrier coolies and 2,000 mules, which were all utilised on the Burma side. General Keary's headquarters at Mawlaik were in telegraphic touch with Imphal, Manipur, where General Macquoid commanded. The Punitive measures opened on the 15th November, 1918, the plan being divided into the defeat of enemy concentrations throughout the entire disturbed area, hunting down the scattered rebels, capture of the hostile chief and complete disarmament of the Kukis, to be followed by the exaction of fines, construction of roads in unopened territories, and establishment of a permanent post. The hostile country was divided into areas each enclosed by a chain of well stocked outposts and a systematic hunting down of the Kukis was undertaken and carried out with complete success, it being the plan from the start that the military policies were going to fulfil their formidable task. The Kukis though defiant and of high morale were surprised by the pace set by the columns and patrol, and though occasionally stout resistance was encountered, they soon lost heart. The leading Kuki Chief, Pachei was surrounded in the village of Graprum by Captain Broome, B.M.P., but managed to escape, though most of his gang were killed, or captured, Stokes mortars, rifle grenades and Lewis guns playing a useful part in the south-east area.

The columns commanded by Captain Coote, Assam Rifles and Chin Friendlies, under Lieutenant Rundle rounded up two brothers Chiefs, Gulbul and Ngulkup. The Chin Friendlies, headed by the famous Chief Howch Enkup, having old scores to settle with the Kukies, a long persistant battle between the elusive rebels and their relentless followers ended in the death of Ngulbulal. Many adherents of Ngulkup, who escaped momentarily, were obliged to surrender. Lieutenant and Rundle his friendlies covered over one hundred miles in five days arriving an hour after the surrender at Tamutwo.

THE CHASE.

The other chiefs were captured after an equally exciting chase by the Assam columns, under Major Marshall, Captain Monlafrore, Copeland, Walker and Ostrehan. The operations in the Sonera tract, the only purely Burma, pursued an unexpected course, having been severely handled in 1918. Kendboller Kukis seemed to have had enough. Another neutral border in the centre had decided on submission, all the principal chiefs surrendering at a durbar held at Homalin in September, 1918, to Mr. Cooke, Commissioner, Sagaing Division. Professing a welcome for the troops the Tongkul Nagas not only professed allegiance but promised a thousand carriers. The Nagas tract, which is separated from the river Chindwin by a belt of Kuki country, had only once been traversed by a British official, Mr. W. Shrall, Burma Commission, in 1918 and was practically unknown to us.

It is a land of lofty mountains and precipices and deep ravines, with great tracts as the only communication. A force of 1,200 B. M. P. under Major Hackett, was detailed to enter the Somra tract in three columns, north, centre and south. Coolies were scarce, the Tongkul Nagas not fulfilling their promise in full, and owing to an outbreak of surra the mules did not reach the advanced bases till January. After two months, during which mule tracts for 20 miles had been completed and when no signs of hostility had been shown, it became evident that trouble was brewing. The posts in the central area were fired upon and soon a far reaching conspiracy was detected. A widespread rebellion was threatened, which unless instantly quelled would have set the whole tract ablaze. The column were not caught napping but moved so quickly and decisively that rebel combination became impossible. No tract was overrun by the mobile column. Offending villages were burnt and most of the important chief captured. Valuable aid was given by the Assam Rifles, who sent two columns from the west.

SURRENDER.

The Kukis having been utterly defeated in every engagement it remained to round up the chiefs and insurgents still at large. Most of these realised in January the game was up and surrendered. A few held out through February, but in March, when Pachea surrendered, all organised opposition ceased. Food supplies had been confiscated, a block-

(Continued in Column 2.)

PUNJAB INDIGNITIES.

"VIEWED WITH ALARM AND RESENTMENT."

PUBLIC MEETING IN AMRAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 4.

A public meting was held in the Ganesh Theatre on 3rd August, Mr. Asnare pleader presiding. Resolutions were passed declaring the Montagu Reform Bill unsatisfactory, disappointing and falling short of the Indian demands embodied in the Delhi congress reform resolution, congratulating Mr. Shankarlal, Secrtary Delhi Home Rule League on the honourable acquittal, thanking Messrs. Das and Abhyankar for rendering disinterested assistance, to him, protesting against the South African Asiatic Trading Bill, disapproving the unjust sentences passed on the Punjab leaders Harkisanlal, Dunichand, Rambhujdatt Chowdhari and others by martial law courts, and deeply sympathising with sufferers and their families.

The Punjab indignities are viewed here with deep alarm and resentment and people wish that no stone should be left unturned till the Punjab gets justice, pure and simple.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN'S POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

"TRIBUNE'S" APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4

In the course of a leading article this evening the "Tribune" expresses its gratitude to Sir Edward Maclagan for his policy of generous conciliation and for his humane order in reducing the sentences passed against the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case.

The paper continues:—Though we feel constrained to say that the Lieutenant Governor has not been able to do all that right and justice demanded and should have indeed gone still further, we cannot but offer our sincerest thanks to him for what he has done particularly as an earnest of the policy of conciliation that is expected to mark his Honour's regime. His Honour has made a beginning which we have not the least doubt would restore to some extent the public faith in British statemanship and help in partially easing the situation. We fervently trust that his Honour will continue his present sympathetic and conciliatory policy and that he will develop it still further. May we venture to point out that the Amritsar and Gujranwala cases still await his consideration? We trust that he will soon pass orders in these cases also.

CALCUTTA METAL WORKS.

The firm of Messrs. Chari and Co., Ltd., has floated another company, called the Calcutta Metal Works, Ltd., an advertisement in connection with which will be found on another page. The shares are all fully subscribed and no further applications will be received. The Company have already secured the latest equipment in machines for turning out household brass, aluminum and other metal utensils. There is an enormous demand all over India for this class of articles and the Company is almost the first of its kind in India to be started on such a large scale for the manufacture of the same.

(Continued from Column 4.)

rather grown stronger and stronger, both in East and South Africa, while these very War Conferences have been sitting—and the war itself has made it stronger: for Might and Power are now in the ascendant.

Mr. Gokhale's Experience.

Mr. Gokhale, as I know from many conversations, had the same difficulty staring him in the face at the time of the South African crisis. A real impression was made on South Africa, when indentured labour was stopped in Natal. *That* was an action which the white settler thoroughly understood. But when Mr. Gokhale sought for some further weapon to drive the lesson home, he could find none I know that he regarded the weapon of reciprocity, or retaliation, with some favour, but it was on the fiscal side. He considered carefully the question of a Trade boycott. That, again, would be real and concrete,—something that the white man in East and South Africa would thoroughly understand; for they are feeling the need of markets nearer than Europe. But to carry through any such change in her fiscal policy, India at present could not act without the Secretary of State; and it would be very unlikely that any Secretary of State in England would allow it. The precedent would be too dangerous for India's relations with England herself.

I propose to deal with the problem of race feeling in Australia and New Zealand in the next article. The picture there will not be so gloomy as the one I have just drawn; but there will be the same need for careful circumspection and for the facing of all the facts.

(To be continued.)

MARTIAL LAW JUSTICE AT LYALLPUR.

MR. HOYLE AS "SUMMARY COURT."

AMAZING PROCEEDINGS.

"The Independent" writes:—Astonishingly little has so far appeared in the public Press regarding what is known as the Lyallpur Case. We publish to-day the important documents in the case. The accused were arrested on April 22nd (Although the Police Superintendent did not condescend to produce any warrants) and taken first to the Clock Tower, afterwards marched to the Jail. Although they were arrested about 6 a.m., no police report had been recorded at the Police Station until 10 a.m. Subsequently the accused were informed in Jail that they had been arrested under Section 143 I. P. C. The offence—that of unlawful assembly—being a bailable one, the accused applied for bail. Subsequent developments can be followed from the documents we reproduce below:

[Copy of an Order dated 22-4-1919, passed in the Court of G. F. de Montmorency, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, of the Lyallpur District at Lyallpur, on the application presented by Sita Ram under Section 496 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the release of 1. Bodh Raj Pleader at Lyallpur on bail.)

ORDER.

I see no reason to grant bail. In addition to the charge registered at the Police Station (143 I.P.C.) other various charges are under investigation in connection with these accused, namely abetment of the offences under Section 435 I. P. C. abetment of the offence of destroying telegraph wires. Also complaints under rule 25 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915 and under section 153. A. Indian Penal Code are under contemplation. It would be most prejudicial to the peace of the District to enlarge on bail persons result of whose action has been to cause much loss of property and damage to Government property and communication and general unrest and alarm to the public and has made it impossible to run trains, posts and telegraphs, disorganised the work of the courts and markets and in other places had led to loss of life and serious widespread disturbances.

Application rejected.

(Sd) G. F. de MONTMORENCY.

22 April, 4 1919.

To the Deputy Commissioner,
Lyallpur.

Sir,

We have applied to His Highness the Lieut.-Governor, Punjab, that the case regarding recent disturbances against Bodh Raj, Pleader, and others be transferred to any of the tribunals now constituted at Lahore. The only reason for transfer is that as the trial is a summary one and there would be no right of appeal, the desire of the accused is that their case be tried by three experienced judges. We have orally applied to Mr. Hoyle, who has referred us to you.

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) Nur Din, Bodh Raj Vohra, Pleader, Bhagat Ram, Pleader, Sant Singh, Achint Ram, Nidhan Singh and Sunder Singh.

I have informed the petitioners that, I have no authority to stay proceedings in a case which has been sent to me for trial and am proceeding with the trial in the absence of orders to the contrary.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE.

6-6-1919.

Summary Court.

I have no power to stay proceedings and also I see no reason to stay proceedings. The case is not one of the class which is being tried by the Lahore Commission in that the punishment which the summary court can inflict is quite sufficient if the accused should be found guilty and none of the proceedings are triable exclusively by Court of Sessions.

(Sd.) G. F. de MONTMORENCY,
District Magistrate.

June 6, 1919.

In the Court of A. L. Hoyle, Esq., Magistrate, 1st Class, Lyallpur.

Crown vs. Bodh Raj, etc.

Charge under sections 143/506, I. P. Code and Rule 25, Defence of India Act.

Application for transfer.

The petitioners respectfully pray as follows:—

1. That as Martial Law has been abolished and this case is to be tried by an ordinary criminal court, it would be most unfair to act upon the notes of evidence taken during the trial of this case by Summary Court Martial. All the evidence for prosecution as well as for defence will have to be taken de-nove.

2. As the Petitioners apprehend that the trial of this case in this district would be prejudicial to their interest they earnestly pray that further proceedings in the case may be stayed and time allowed them to move the High Court for transfer of this case to another district.

3. That the petitioners respectfully pray that the court be pleased to admit them to bail pending the decision of the case.

(Sd.) Bhagat Ram, Bodh Raj, Nur Din, Sant Singh, Pleader, Chint Ram Thapa Harnam Dass, Nidhan Singh, Sunder Singh.

Lyallpur, 10-6-1919.

Orders passed on seperate sheet.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE.
Magistrate, 1st Class.

ORDER.

The case Crown *Versus* Bodh Raj and others commenced before me as a Summary Court under Martial Law has on the withdrawal of Martial Law has been sent to me for disposal as a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

2. The accused have to-day applied for an adjournment to allow of them applying to the High Court for transfer of the case to a court of some other district. It is undesirable that the case should be kept pendeng unduly, but I am prepared to grant an adjournment with the 16th instant to allow time for an order staying the proceeding to be obtained from the High Court. The accused will however be produced before me on the 14th instant, to meet the possibility of the orders of the High Court having been obtained before that date.

3. Certain of the accused further apply for bail. In as much as the charges against them include charges under rule 25 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, and as the offences are intimately connected with the revolutionary disturbances of last April, I decline to grant bail.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE,
Magistrate, 1st Class.

10th June, 1919.

In the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

1. Bodh Raj, son of L. Nithal Chand, (2) S. Sant Singh, son of Bhai Ganesha Singh, (3) L. Bhagat Ram, son of Lala Har Bhapwan, Pleaders, residents of Lyallpur—Petitioners.

vs.

The Crown—Respondent.

Application for transfer under section 26, Cr. Procedure Code and for bail.

Sheweth:—

1. That against the petitioners originally the charge registered at the Police Station was one under Section 143, I. P. C. (membership of an unlawful assembly which offence was bailable).

2. That the petitioners were arrested and an application for bail was made to District Magistrate which was rejected on 22nd April, 1919, by him (vide order dated 22nd April, 1919).

3. That the petitioners along with others were sent up under the Martial Law Ordinance, but that case has been withdrawn.

4. That District Magistrate preferred a complaint under section 25 of Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915 before himself on 2nd June 1919 and on the same day made over case to Mr. Hoyle for trial.

5. That on 10th June, 1919, the case came before Mr. Hoyle for hearing and an application to him was made for an adjournment with a view to move the High Court for transfer of the case from that Court and the learned Magistrate granted an adjournment for 3 days only and directed the petitioners to obtain an order before 14th.

6. That the petitioners believe that no fair and impartial thial can be held in Lyallpur District in the face of following established facts.

(a) Mr. Hoyle had under Martial Law heard the case himself.

(b) District Magistrate himself is the complainant to whom the Magistrate is a Subordinate.

(c) Petitioners though arrested on 22nd April, 1919, under Section 143 I. P. C. were illegally kept in custody and the refusal of bail was in contravention of Law as the of fence charged was a bailable one.

(d) That the complainant against the petitioners under Rule 25 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915 which alone gives discretionary powers for the refusal of the bail was not made until 2nd June, 1919.

(e) That the petitioners were given no opportunity to defend themselves. They were ordered to put in a list of defence witnesses without being allowed to inspect the records or to know the names of the prosecution witnesses. Inspection of records was practically disallowed and the name of prosecution witnesses were discussed only when they appeared in Court.

(f) That the petitioners were humiliated and disgraced by being kept handcuffed and without food from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. when the court adjourned for the next day. (Affidavit is field herewith).

7. That in order to have the petitioners fairly and impartially tried it is absolutely necessary that the case be transferred from Lyallpur District and it is also prayed that the petitioners may be released on bail.

Advocate,
For Petitioners.

14-6-19. Accused produced. The Public Prosecutor appears for the Crown. Mr. Khosla, Lala Devi Ditta Mal and Lala Gian Chand for defence. No orders have yet been received from the High Court. Accused are remanded to Jail till 16th instant.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE.
Magistrate, 1st Class.

16-6-1919. Accused produced. Public Prosecutor and Court Inspector for Crown Counsel for defence as before, also Mr. Gurdas Ram. No orders have been received from the High Court and I therefore proceed to try the case in accordance with Section 3 of Ordinance No. VI of 1919. Counsel for defence urge that there has been a misjoinder of charges. I hold that this is not so. The evidence already recorded shows that there was a continuing unlawful assembly with the common object of embarrasing Government and the several specific acts alleged against individual accused were acts done in furtherance of this common object.

The accused demanded to have certain of the witnesses both for the prosecution and for the defence. Re-called and reheard, in accordance with the 1st proviso to Section 3 of Ordinance No. VI. I proceed to recall them.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE,
Magistrate, 1st Class.

The Public Prosecutor now asks the consent of the Court to withdraw from the prosecution of accused No. 13 Amar Nath. I accordingly acquit this accused.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE,
Magistrate, 1st Class.

On the appearance of the Deputy Commissioner for re-examining as witness, the accused made three alternative requests:—

1. That the case be retired denovo, or failing that.

2. That the accused be granted an adjournment to allow time for them to be supplied with copies of the Summary Court record.

3. Failing that, that the case be decided on the proceeidngs of the Summary Courts as already recorded. I pass the following order:—

Ordinance VI of 1919 gives this Court the option of proceeding on the evidence recorded in the Summary Court or trying the case denovo. As the case calls for prompt decision in the interests of the public security, I think it is highly undesirable that the case should be heard denovo. Nor do I see the necessity of granting an adjournment for the purpose of giving the accused time to procure copies off the Summary Court's record. They have been given the opportunity of recalling all the witnesses if they so wish and they are already familiar with the evidence which had been heard against them. Then they have ample material for putting any further questions that might occur to them on the reappearance of the witnesses. I fail to see what useful purpose will be served by granting an adjournment. Accordingly I shall proceed to decide the case on the evidence recorded by the Summary Court as requested by the accused in the third alternative.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE,
Magistrate, 1st Class.

Judgment will be pronounced to-morrow. Accused to jail.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE.
Magistrate, 1st Class.

16th June 1919.

[*N. B.*—Mr. Hasan Imam, Counsel for accused pointed out in the Appellate Court that the third so-called "alternative request" mentioned by Mr. Hoyle in his order had never been made by his clients.]

18-6-19. Accused produced. The writing of the judgment has taken till 5 p.m. and is still incomplete. It will be pronounced to-morrow. Accused to Jail.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE.
Magistrate, 1st Class.

In the Court of A. L. Hoyle, Esquire, I.C.S., Magistrate, 1st Class.
Crown *vs.* Bod Raj and 12 others.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The accused in the above mentioned case, put in the following objections to the trial of the case.

(a) There is a clear misjoinder of charges and accused which is illegal and likely to hamper the accused in their defence.

(b) No specific charge against any particular accused has so far been framed. Therefore the accused are unable to decide what prosecution witnesses to resummon nor can they properly meet the charges which are not known to them.

(c) The copies of the previous statements of the prosecution witnesses not having yet been supplied in spite of an application the accused pray for an adjournment to enable them to obtain the copies and to cross-examine the prosecution, witnesses, who have been resumed just now.

(Sd.) Bodh Raj, Bhagat Ram, Sant Ram, Nur Din, Sander Singh, Chint Ram.

ORDER.

Objection (a) has been disallowed in my order passed at the commencement of to-day's proceedings. Objectaon (b) has no weight. The accused are already fully aware of the specific allegations which have been made against them, as regards objection (c) I do not propose to grant an adjournment as the material already in possession of the accused and other counsel should be ample to allow of such cross-examination as may be necessary.

(Sd.) A. L. HOYLE,
Magistrate, 1st Class.

16-6-1919.

APPELLATE COURT.

On June 18, Mr. Hoyle delivered his judgment in the case. It is a lengthy judgment which we hope to give *in extenso* in our next issue. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment (and accused 1 and 2 were also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each). Appeal was preferred in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Lyallpur, who quashed the conviction against all the accused, and has made certain observations regarding the proceedings and findings of the Lower Court which are all the more significant for their studied restraint. The following is the full text of the judgment of the Appellate Court:

In the District of Lyallpur

In the Court of Khan Bahadur Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Zaida, Sessions Judge of the Lyallpur Division, at Lyallpur.

Appellate side.

Criminal Case No. 286 of 1919.

District ..... Lyallpur.

...Date of filing petition ... 2nd July, 1919.

Whether received from appellant in person or by Pleader or agent..... Pleader.

Stamp on petition of appeal ..... nil.

1. Bodh Raj, 2. Sant Singh, Pleaders 3. Doctor Dina Nath, 4. Bhagat Ram, Pleader, 5. Nadhan Singh, 6. Hernam Das 7. Amir Chand, 8. Sita Ram. 9. Nur Din, 10. Wishno, 11. Chint Ram and 12. Sunder Singh, Residents of Lyallpur, Accused Appellants.

versus

The Crown—Respondent.

Appeal from the order of A. L. Hoyle, Esquire, I.C.S., Magistrate of the 1st Class, Lyallpur District, dated the 18th June, 1919.

Charge:—Under Section 143-506 of the Indian Penal Code and 25 Rule of Defence of India Act.

Sentence:—Nos. 1 and 2—4 years rigorous imprisonment and Rs 1,000 fine each or six months further rigorous imprisonment in default, No. 3—2 years and 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,00 fine or 6 months' further rigorous imprisonment in default, Nos. 5—2½ years' rigorous imprisonment, 6, 7, and 8—2 years' rigorous imprisonment each, No. 9—1½ years' rigorous imprisonment each, No. 10—9 months' rigorous imprisonment and Nos. 11 and 12—1½ years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The sentences consecutive in all cases.

JUDGMENT.

In this case (1) Bodh Raj, (2) Sant Sing, (3) Dina Nath, (4) Bhagat Ram, (5) Nidhan Singh, (6) Hernam Das, (7) Amir Chand, (8) Sita Ram, (9) Nur Din, (10) Waishno, (11) Chint Ram and (12) Sunder Singh were tried by Mr. Hoyle, Magistrate 1st Class, at the same trial for offeaces punishable under Section 143 Indian Penal Codee and Rule 25 Defence of India Consolidated Rules, and in addition accused Nos. 1 to 7 and 10 were also tried at the same trial along with the other accused of an offence punishable under Section 506 Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced as follows:—

	Section 506 Indian Penal Code.	Rule 25 Defence of India Consolidated Rules Sec. 145 Indian Penal Code.
L. Bodh Raj and Sant Singh, 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or 6 months further R. I. in default.	One years' rigorous imprisonment.	
Dina Nath	9 months' R. I.	3 months' R. I.
Bhagat Ram	9 months' R. I.	....
Nidhan Singh	6 months' R. I.	....
Harnam Das	6 months' R. I.	....
Amir Chand	....	....
Sita Ram	....	....
Nur Din	....	....
Waishno	....	....
Chint Ram & Sunder Singh	3 months' R. I.	18 months' R. I.

The sentences to run consecutively in all cases. All the accused have instituted a single appeal comprising a large number of grounds against the Lower Court's finding regarding points of (1) Law, (2) procedure and (3) facts, and I now proceed to deal with the said three points:—As to (1) it is urged that the Magistrate, who convicted the accused first tried them as a Summary Court constituted under Martial Law, but that the [redacted] was not legally constituted [redacted] jurisdiction to try the case. The fact relating to the consideration of this question are as follows:—

Owing to the disturbed state of Lyallpur, where revolutionary movements were going on, the Governor-General in Council by Notification No. 11881, dated the 22nd April 1919, proclaimed Martial Law in the said District and thereby directed the trial of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government, by Courts Martial, who were taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the State, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the said district. Under the authority of the said Notification the General Officer Commanding, the Rawalpindi Division, appointed Mr. A. L. Hoyle, I. C. S., to try all the minor offences that were committed after the 30th of March arising out of those disturbances as a Summary Court at Lyallpur, vide Notification No. 12311 (B) dated 5th May, 1919. The case against the accused was consequently taken up by Mr. Hoyle in the capacity of a Summary Court for trial, but before completing the trial and convicting the accused, Martial Law was withdrawn by the Governor-General by Notification No. 1210 dated 9th June, 1919. The District Magistrate by his order dated 10th June directed Mr. Hoyle, Magistrate 1st Class, in the Lyallpur District, to try the accused as such. Mr. Hoyle thereupon proceeded to take cognisance of the case as a Magistrate 1st Class, but convicted the accused on the evidence recorded by him as a Summary Court under circumstances which will be detailed below:—

It is urged that Mr. Hoyle had no power to try the case as a Summary Court under Martial Law as he was not appointed legally to that position by a competent authority. Mr. Hoyle's appointment as a Summary Court was notified in the Punjab Government Gazette under the authority of the General Officer Commanding. The notification of the Governor-General as noted above clearly indicated that the trial of cases arising out of the late disturbances were to be held by Courts. "Martial Law", according to the remarks of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords on the 1st April, 1851, "is neither more nor less than the will of the General who commands the army; in fact Martial Law is no law at all. Thus the General Officer Commanding the Rawalpindi division was the supreme authority to administer Matrial Law by Courts, which he thought fit to constitute. Mr. Hoyle's appointment as a Summary Court at Lyallpur by the said General with the approval of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, was duly notified in the Official Gazette. The validity of the Summary Courts Martial Law is also inferable from Ordinance 6 of the Governor-General dated 27th May, 1919. In Section 3 of the said Ordinance the procedure regarding the trial of cases by ordinary courts the termination of the jurisdiction of Summary Courts is laid down. Thus it appears that the General Officer Commanding the Rawalpindi Division was competent to appoint Mr. Hoyle as a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under Martial Law for the trial of minor occurrences on the, Lyallpur District, and therefore he was competent to try the accused in this case.

As regards 2 the principal objections taken to the trial by the learned Counsel of the accused are (a) that the Lower Court was bound on the demand of the accused to resummon and renear the witnesses irrespective of the fact that the said witnesses were already heard by the Summary Court, and that the Magisurate had therefore no power to convict the accused on the proceedings held by him as a Summary Court and (2) that all the accused could not be tried together owing to misjoinder of charges, as well as persons.

The learned Magistrate has explained the procedure adopted by him on his orders dated 10th June, 1919, regarding the trial and conviction of the accused. It appears that the accused wished to apply to the High Court of Judicature for transfer of the case and time was granted to them for doing so. The case was first fixed for 14th June and again, for the 16th, when owing to no orders having been received from the High Court, the trial was proceeded with. The accused then demanded that certain witnesses both for the prosecution and defence be remunerated and reheard. Mr. de Montmorency, Deputy Commissioner, was the first witness whom the accused wished to be examined. He was called and the accused were asked to examine him. The accused requested the Court to permit them to obtain copies of the proceedings before the Summary Court for being enabled to cross-examine the said witness. The preparation of copies would have necessarily entailed some delay in the trial of the case and the Court therefore refused to grant an adjournment for that purpose on the ground that the political importance of the case demanded its prompt disposal, and also that the accused had ample opportunity of following the evidence that was tendered at the summary trial. The accused obviously did not wish to forego their right under Ordinance 6, dated 27th May 1919, in which it is distinctly laid down that the accused may at the commencement of the proceedings of the second Court, demand that the witnesses or any of them be resummoned and heard. The Magistrate thereon decided the case on the evidence that was recorded by him as a Summary Court. The question then is whether under the circumstances detailed above, the Lower Court was justified before it and refusing to try the case denovo.

The learned Public Prosecutor contends that as Mr. Hoyle tried the case as a Summary Court, and on withdrawal of Martial Law he took cognisance of it as a Magistrate, the proviso to Section 3 of Ordinance 6 of 1919, did not apply to him and that he was competent to exercise his discretion in deciding the case on the evidence recorded by him as a Summary Court. He quoted 22 Madras, page 47, as an authority in support of this proposition. He also asserts that the Magistrate actually conceded to the request of the accused themselves refused to examine one of the witnesses viz. Mr. de Montmorency who appeared for that purpose and insisted upon adjournment for obtaining copies of the summary proceedings, which course the Lower Court refused. The accused had no right to urge that the case was not tried according to a law.

In my opinion the objections of the accused is well founded, Section 3 of Ordinance 6 clearly shows that on the withdrawal of Martial Law the trial of all cases may be continued by an ordinary court which may either decide the case on the evidence recorded by the Summary Court or on the evidence partly recorded by the Summary Court and partly by the ordinary court, or hold a denovo trial. These are the options that are allowed to the court itself, and any of which can be followed by it at its discretion. But when the accused demand a denovo trial the Court has no option but to concede to the demand. The fact that Mr. Hoyle held a summary trial in the case would not exempt him from the obligation which is imposed by the Ordinance on the ordinary Criminal Court regarding the denovo trial at the option of the accused. It makes no difference whether the Summary Court and the ordinary Court are presided over by the same officer like Mr. Hoyle in this case or by different officers. Therefore when the accused demanded the rehearing of evidence, the Lower Court was to grant it.

But it is urged that as a matter of fact, the Lower Court did direct the retrial of the case and ordered the witnesses to be resummoned, but that the accused themselves avoided the denovo trial and raised objections to the immediate hearing of the witnesses by praying for an adjournment for enabling them to obtain copies of proceedings held by the Summary Court, and that it was the accused's fault that a denovo trial was held. I do not think that there is any force in this argument. I do not believe that one can remember everything that is stated by a witness even at a summary trial. The application of the accused for copies of the evidence before the Court was in my opinion a fair one. The record of the evidence prepared by Summary Court shows that the evidence was not fully recorded, and therefore if a denova trial had been held the witnesses would have been examined and cross-examined in full. The object of Section 3 of Ordinance 6 is clear that if the accused so desire witnesses may be examined in full and the case decided on that evidence. The ruling quoted by the learned Public Prosecutor, viz., 22, Madras, page 47, is not applicable. On the other side, 25, Calcutta, page 863, is a clear authority in support of the above view. I, therefore, hold that the directions contained in Section 3 of the said Ordinance have not been compiled with and that the trial is illegal. As regards the irregularity in the charges, the judgment of the Lower Court shows, that various events ascribed to the accused and having taken place at different times and places, have all been combined against the accused and they have been jointly tried and convicted with regard to those events. With reference to the charge under Section 143, Indian Penal Code, the Magistrate finds that there was a continuous unlawful assembly that was constituted by some of the accused between the 5th and 17th April. The view of law is opposed to the provisions of Section 141, Indian Penal Code, which contains the definition of an unlawful assembly. An unlawful assembly must consist of 5 persons or more. It must have a common object as specified in the Section. It must be a body of persons who must continue to remain joint. But when members often disperse it cannot be regarded a continuing assembly. If the same members again join for an unlawful purpose, they will again constitute an unlawful assembly. All the 12 accused in this case have got separate houses. They live and follow business separately. It is therefor impossible to believe that from the 5th to the 17th April, they all remained joint and went about committing the offences which are ascribed to them. The learned Magistrate himself admits that accused Nos. 6 and 11 dropped out of the movement after the 9th April, and similarly Nos. 7, 9 and 12 did not join it till the 14th. Thus it is clear that all the accused did not constitute a continuous unlawful assembly from 5th to 17th April and yet they all have been held liable for an offence punishable under Section 143, Indian Penal Code.

The charge under Section 143, Indian Penal Code, requires amendment in relation to the action of the individual accused on particular occasion.

The facts on the record do not show that all the accused were going together and making false representations against the Rowlatt Act or about the outrage on the Kairon girl at one and the same time. If each of them or some of them committed an offence under Rule 25 of the Defence of India Consolidated Rules then they are liable to be separately charged and tried for that offence.

An offence punishable under Section 506, Indian Penal Code, is a non-cognisable one but so far as I can see no complaint has been instituted against any of the accused so far as that offence is concerned. I therefore hold that the accused Nos. 1 to 6 and 10 have been wrongly tried and convicted of that offence in this trial.

As regards the merits I refrain from expressing an opinion owing to the view I have expressed about the law points and the action I am going to take in this case.

On the above grounds, I quash the conviction and sentence of all the accused and order their retrial on charges for which they may be considered liable.

(Sd.) ABDUL GHAFUR,
Sessions Judge, Lyallpore.

Dated the 21st July 1919.

Note.—The District Magistrate, Lyallpur will be immediately informed of this order with a view to his taking any action against the accused regarding their retrial, which he may consider necessary.

(Sd.) ABDUL GHAFUR,
Sessions Judge, Lyallpore.

21-7-19.

PRESENTATION OF RECRUITING MEDALS.

A DURBAR IN TRAVANCORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, August 5.

The British Resident Mr. H. L Bradwood, held a darbar last evening, for presenting recruiting badges and medals to the gentlemen, who had rendered valuable service in Travancore. There was a large and influential gathering, including the Dewan the Chief Justice, other officials and leading non-official gentlemen. Before presenting the medals the Resident made a speech in course of which, he reviewed the recruiting operations of the whole state. He complimented the darbar on the results secured. He said they compared favourably with recruiting in other parts of the British Empire. The total secured in eleven months, was little over 3,000, of whom about one thousand six hundred were combatant units. After the speech was over badges were presented. The Darbar was then brought to a close.

A GANG OF "BUDMASHES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has become a question for many residents of Worli how to pass safely from Nawapada (at Worli) from the hands of a well-known local gang of budmaases. Recently this gang attacked a motor car and damaged it badly. Some persons received severe wounds from lathis. I narrowly escaped from the showers of stones which were pouring from all sides. It is reported that some of the ring-leaders have been arrested and police have taken action against them. In order that poor mill-hands should peaceably pass their days in this part of Nawapada, this appeal has been made through the medium of your valuable paper and no doubt the present Police Commissioner will take strong measures against the gang.—Yours, etc.,

POOR MILL-HAND.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
DIABETES SPECIALIST.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured, the following are taken at random:—

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State,) writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became almost imperceptible—which means a wonder! I cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Junagadh, 17th December, 1918

Mr. N. K. KAPODE, Chmical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1906 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

In sooth, we are all passing through long long night at present, when the hidden foes of mankind are lurking about, ready to stab us in the dark while we have all fallen asleep, as it were, in a false sense of security.

"Watchman, what of the night?" ask the more vigilant among us, and the watchman replies, "I see a feeling of uneasiness coming over many of you, some are shivering with fits of ague, I hear the groans of aching limbs and high fever, and I find the subtler sounds of a cough drowned in the spasmodic efforts of a sneeze. I gather from all these that Influenza, Malaria, and the other Fevers are abroad. Take timely heed and keep at hand a bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the National Remedy of India for Influenza, Malaria and all other Fevers. Remember the dangers of delay, for in the last epidemic of Influenza the rush for Squibb's was so great that many of you could not get a bottle at whatever cost."

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WHO IS A DAUGHTER?

LAW OF INCEST.

Mr. Justice Darling had before him says a mail paper, at Hertford Assizes a case in which a father was charged with incest with a girl who was alleged to be his daughter. It raised a law point on which it was said there was no authority.

Mr. Gerald Dodson appeared for the director of public prosecutions; and Mr. B. O. Bircham for the defence.

The prisoner gave evidence that the girl with whom the acts complained of were committed was not his daughter. He said that he had married the girl's mother when the mother was pregnant, and two months after the marriage the girl, whom the prosecution alleged to be his daughter, was born.

The prisoner was charged under section 1 of the Punishment of Incest Act. 1908, which enacts that 'any male person who has carnal knowledge of a female person, who is grand-daughter, daughter, sister or mother, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and upon conviction thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be kept in penal servitude. . . . .

In summing up the case to the jury, the learned judge said that the only question was whether the girl was the daughter of the accused or not. The expression 'daughter' meant, according to the Act of 1908, his natural daughter but the difficulty was that, according to the certificates of marriage and of birth and according to presumption, the girl undoubtedly was his legitimate daughter, and therefore, she might succeed to any estate which he might possess. The case was the first of the kind that had arisen under the Act, because the accused wanted to prove that his daughter was a bastard, and so escape conviction of the crime of incest. The same fact which would prove his innocence would, if proved in appropriate proceedings, disentitle the girl to succeed to his estate.

There had been a great deal of old authority which was not in favour of the law as he was going to lay it down to them. He had had an opportunity of looking at the Poulett peerage case (14 the *Times* L. R., 644; (1903), A.C.) and the conclusion that he had come to was that the presumption that the child was the child of the accused was a presumption that might be rebutted by evidence, and there was no reason why that evidence, and should not be given by the accused himself. It was manifest that whoever was the father, the girl was conceived before the marriage.

The prosecution had given evidence on which the jury might find that the girl was the natural daughter of the accused, but the acused had sworn on oath that she was not. He swore that he had not seen his wife for 2½ years until a day three months before the marriage, and therefore there was evidence of the impossibility of the girl being his daughter. The trouble that he had felt in the case was that if a man, accused of incest, were to be allowed to go into the witness-box and swear that a child was not his own, he might commonly be supported by his wife and a great deal of incest would go unpunished. In these cases, however, there would still be the protection of the rule that a parent might not give evidence of infidelity committed during the marriage to basterdize the issue. That, however, did not arise in the present case. The question for the jury was whether the girl was the daughter of the accused by blood or was begotten by another before marriage. If they were satisfied that she was not his daughter in the sense indicated, it was their duty to find the accused not guilty."

The jury found the accused not guilty and he was discharged.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Hony. General Secretary of the fund has issued the following press note for the fortnight ended 31st July, 1919.

Total of contributitions received Rs. 12,30,382-11-11.

Total of grass moved, 5 crores and 40 lakhs lbs.

Total of rice moved, 4 lakhs and 4 thousand bags.

Total of wheat and bajri moved, 35 thousand bags.

Total number of cloth and yarn bales contributed 179 bales.

Owing to very satisfactory rains all over the Presidency, the demand for grass has stopped completely since the 20th ultimo; that of rice and other food grains is comparatively smaller. It is hoped therefore to definitely close down this Fund by about the end of this month. By this time it is expected that the necessity for relief will disappear and in the meantime wherever help is necessary the same is being given, especially for seeds and bullocks, after very thorough enquiry. The main demand, however, continues to be clothing, and thanks to the generosity of the Bombay Millowners, this is being met out of the second donation of two bales each, so kindly recommended by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to their members. In some parts it is necessary to continue cheap grain shops longer. This demand is being met too.

MR. JINNAH AND HOME RULE LEAGUE.

WORK OF DEPUTATIONS.

In the course of a letter, the London correspondent of the "Leader" says:—

The Indian deputations are now practically complete, and are competing for the honour of presenting candidates for examination by the Joint Committee which, I understand, commences its sittings to-day. It hopes to sit three days a week until the autumn recess, and then an effort will be made to continue its sittings, so that it may report by early September. Mr. Jinnah has now decided not to remain a member of the All-India Home Rule League, but to restrict his energies to the work of the Moslem League, in conjunction with his colleagues, Messrs. Yaqub Hasan and Bhurgri, the latter being, so far the only delegate who is a member of two deputations. On Friday, the Moderate deputation will wait upon Mr. Montagu and present to him their main criticism of the Reform Bill as published.

It is believed that there will be several improvements of valuable character incorporated in the measure by the Joint Committee. The Moderates also intend to wait on Mr. Montagu in connexion with the Punjab excesses, and to demand an early announcement of the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry, weighty and independent, that will sit in public, and take evidence from even the highest authorities. I have reason to believe that instructions have already been sent for the humane treatment of political prisoners, either under trial or already convicted. Yet another deputation, mixed Indian and European, will wait upon the Secretary of State shortly to protest against the recent unfortunate developments in the South African situation. Mr. Polak is actively working in this direction.

"A SCHOLAR POLITICIAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your editorial on "A Scholar Politician", which appears in to-day's "Chronicle" you state that the late Dr. Moulton "indirectly attacked the political predilections of Young India." This is quite strange. For, I well remember an address delivered by Dr. Moulton before the students of the St. Xavier's College when Professor Zimmerman, the revered professor of Sanskrit, was in the chair. The Doctor told his young audience that he was a Radical in English politics and that he wanted Home Rule for Ireland and that his political consistency would not allow him to go against the insistent and persistent demand of the Indian people for Home Rule for India.

I think his not being awarded the lectureship in Madras was due to his declaiming against the theory of Karma and against reincarnation. For this fault (if acting in accordance with one's principles and convictions it be regarded a fault) Madras rejected the eminent philologist. But who suffered in the end? The Madras people missed an intellectual treat thoroughly enjoyed by the broad-minded citizens of progressive Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I through the medium of your esteemed paper express my thankfulness to my friends, Indian as well as European, for the numerous congratulatory letters and telegrams sent by them on my honourable acquittal in the Lahore Conspiracy Case? As the letters and telegrams are too numerous to be attended to individually, I hope this public expression of my thankfulness will be taken in the sense in which it is written.—Yours, etc.,

K. C. HITESHI,
M.D. (Homoeo.).

Lahore, Aug. 1.

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We wish to bring to the notice of the public the fact that the luggage Clerk at Porbunder Station insulted a second class passenger named Amritlal Hansraj in public and gave him a kick in consequence of which he was much hurt, on the 25th April 1919. This matter was taken up by our Association and a representation was made to the Railway Authorities. The Traffic Superintendent of the Gondal Porbunder State Railway has replied not to take any further action against the Clerk, since he has been punished for his misbehaviour departmentally. We have to request the public that they should not silently bear the insults of Railway Staff but should report the matter without delay to the Railway Authorities and make a similar representation to the Traffic Relief Association so that the matter may be followed up and brought to an amicable end, reducing chances of future recurrence thereby.—Yours, etc.

J. G. NENSEY.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

(Copy of the letter of the Traffic Superintendent, Gondal Porbunder Railway).

Dear Sir,

The Clerk was at once suspended and subsequently punished for his misbehaviour.

I am extremely sorry for the incident and trust you will advise Mr. Amritlal Hansraj not to take any further action

Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) ————
Traffic Superintendent.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last month you were kind enough to publish in your paper the needs and objects of the Bahauddin College Persian-Urdu Literary Society, which by this time are fully known to your readers. We have now a sufficiently good library of Persian, Urdu and Religious Books, and the Committee for assisting the poor Muslim students has a good amount at its disposal, at least for the present, for giving scholarships. But what we want most is a sum of forty thousand rupees for building a hostel with a Prayer Hall here at Junagad for the Mussulman College students, who now number 70, a number which no College in the Presidency can boast of. So far in a month's time we have collected Rs. 2,500 for this purpose and I still appeal to well-to-do Mussulmans for help, requesting them to remember that if in this world they relieve the poor Muslim students of this College, coming from different parts of India, from worries and anxieties regarding their accommodation here, God will in like manner relieve them in the next world. Seth Haji Yusuf Sobani and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai of Bombay have so far contributed each Rs. 500 and have promised great help in the near future also. Seth Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani is another of our helpers in Bombay, in whom we have great hopes. Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon Sahib of Karachi, a philanthropist, and a popular leader of the Mussulmans of Sind, who has now given us one thousand rupees, expresses profound sympathy for our proposal of a Hostel with a mosque, and hopes to get us a good amount from the Karachi gentry when our deputation goes there. Besides these gentlemen, the Hon. Seth A. K. A. S. Jamal, Seth Zakaria Jamal, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. K. B. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mr. Mahboot Ali Khan Postal Supdt., Poona, Mr. S. B. Tayebjee, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, Peerzada Badamian, Vazirzada Osmankhan and Ustad Tajammul Khan of Junagad have been helping us from time to time in our undertakings, and I take this opportunity of thanking the above-named gentlemen for the keen interest evinced by them in the welfare and progress of our society.—Yours, etc.,

AGA ABDUL RAHIM KHAN,
Professor of Persian, and
President, P.U.L. Society.
Bahauddin College,
Junagad, July, 31.

OUT-DOOR GAMES FOR WORKMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Social Service League, Bombay has been arranging, at intervals, open air sports for the benefit of the mill-hands, which are chiefly avvailed of by their children who participate in them.

Now, it is quite essential for the physical well-being of the people that the adults as well as children should take active interest in open-air sports.

In order to infuse love of out-door games amongst these people they must be first weaned from their sedentary habits and card playing which is in vogue amongst them at present. This can be done only by starting recreation clubs, on co-operative lines in which some healthy, attractive, out-door games can be played. The games provided for in such clubs should, in my opinion, fulfil the following conditions:—

(1) In the first place the games must be attractive.

(2) And, secondly, they should not involve a costly outlay and must be such as can be played by and ordinary mill-hand during the short intervals at his command.

Experience points to Badminton as the game which satisfies all these conditions. It is quite a lively game which can be played on a low-dunged level piece of ground with the least costly paraphernalia. It seems to me to be the only game which can be enjoyed by all be they young or old, men, women and children. A Badminton Club can be started if only a dozen persons are found willing to pay a monthly fee of four annas each, the initial expenses excluding.

Such clubs should be started in the open compounds of chawls inhabited by the mill hands. Their mere existence will indirectly have an healthy effect on the inhabitants and they will indirectly improve the sanitary condition of the compound besides making the hum-drum lives of our workmen lively.

Such trifling innovations as these are sure to go a long way in regenerating our social fabric, so I hope that those of your readers who are interested in the welfare of the masses, will make some suggestions regarding the starting of such clubs.—Yours, etc.,

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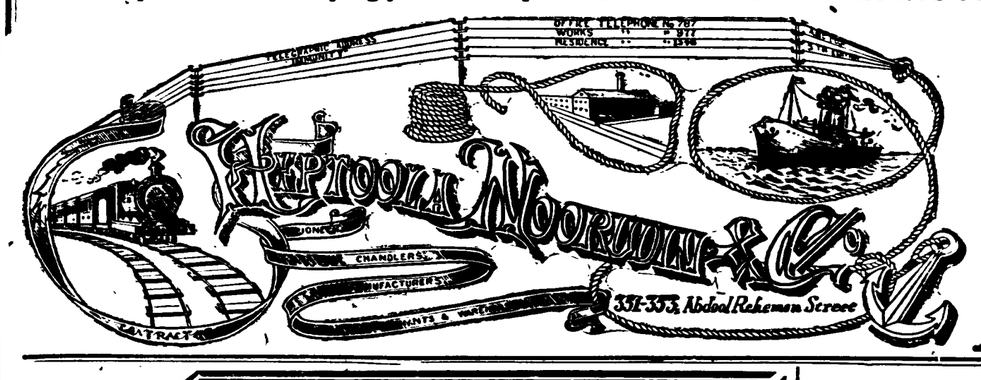

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POST-MASTER GENERAL'S COMMUNIQUE

As number of peitions have been recently received from the postmen of Bombay complaining of their grievances, the Postmaster-General has issued a brief communique summarising up the position regarding their pay and prospects.

In 1907, there were 594 postmen and 43 probationers on the following rates of pay:—

15 overseers, pay Rs. 30, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total 33.

3 overseers, pay Rs. 25, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total 28.

56 readers, pay Rs. 30, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 33.

70 postmen, pay Rs. 25, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 28.

94 postmen, pay Rs. 20, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 23.

154 postmen, Rs. 17, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 20.

202 postmen Rs. 15, Grain Compensation Rs. 1-8-0, total Rs. 16-8-0.

43 probationers, pay Rs. 12, Grain Compensation Rs. 1-8-0, total Rs. 13-8-0.

In 1917, the number of postmen was 766 with 71 probationers and the rates of pay were as follows:—

30 overseers, pay Rs. 40, Grain Compensation nil, total Rs. 40.

50 readers, pay Rs. 35, Grain Compensation nil, total Rs. 35.

24 readers, pay Rs. 30, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 33.

76 postmen, pay Rs. 30, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 33.

124 postmen, pay Rs. 25, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 28.

150 postmen, pay Rs. 20, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 23.

200 postmen, pay Rs. 18, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 21.

112 postmen, pay Rs. 16, Grain Compensation Rs. 3, total Rs. 19.

71 probationers, pay Rs. 14, Grain Compensation Rs. 1-8-0, total Rs. 15-8-0.

At the present time there are 846 postmen and 77 probationers and their emoluments are:—

31 overseers, pay Rs. 40, House Rent Rs. 4, War Allowance Rs. 6, total Rs. 50.

82 readers, pay Rs. 35, House Rent Rs. 4, War Allowance Rs. 5, total Rs. 44.

108 postmen, pay Rs. 30, House Rent Rs. 4, War Allowance Rs. 4, total Rs. 38.

132 postmen, pay Rs. 25, House Rent Rs. 4, War Allowance Rs. 4, total Rs. 33.

155 postmen, pay Rs. 20, House Rent Rs. 4, War Allowance Rs. 4, total Rs. 28.

207 postmen, pay Rs. 18, House Rent Rs. 4, War Allowance Rs. 4, total Rs. 26.

131 postmen, pay Rs. 16, House Rent Rs. 4, War Allowance Rs. 4, total Rs. 24.

77 probationers, pay Rs. 14, House Rent Rs. 4, War Allowance Rs. 4, total Rs. 22.

The average emoluments of the postmen have therefore increased from Rs. 15-3-4 a month in 1907 to Rs. 31-4-11 in 1919. In addition to this about three-fourths of the men get Rs. 4 a month, for the English mail delivery at the rate of 1 rupee for each mail, which brings their average monthly earnings to Rs. 35-4-11. In the same time the earnings of probationers have increased from Rs. 13-0-0 in 1907 to Rs. 22 in 1919. In view of these figures it can hardly be said that the interests of the Bombay postmen have been neglected by the Postal Authorities. Every opportunity is also given to capable postmen to enter the clerical grades and at present there are 37 clerks in the General Post Office and its town offices, who started their career as letter carriers.

Careful arrangements have been made so that the men do not get more than 8 hours' work a day and every postmen is entitled to 1 month's privilege leave a year on full pay, including all allowances.

Since 1907, the salaries of packers and other menial servants have been increased from an average of Rs. 10-14-0 to Rs. 21-8-11 and boy messengers, who used to get Rs. 8-8-0 in 1907, now get Rs. 18.

QUESTION OF HOUSING.

The question of housing was taken up last year as it was felt that the necessity for providing proper accommodation for the postmen and menials in Bombay was a very important one. There is a general feeling against the erection of "Chawls", in crowded parts of the city and it has now been proposed to establish a model village on the outskirts where the men can have clean and healthy cottages and enjoy the comforts of a home.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, during his recent visit to Bombay, informed the postmen and menials that he was willing to receive any deputation from them and hear what they had to say. A reply was received that no deputation could wait on the Director-General, except it was represented by Mr. Dalvi, the Honorary Secretary of the Postmen's Union. As this gentleman is an outsider, quite unconnected with the Department, the Director-General refused to hear him on behalf of the postmen; he preferred to know what the men had to say themselves and informed them that he was quite ready to receive their representations either personally or through any postal official they liked to select.

In the end no meeting took place, but the Director-General is quite satisfied after careful inquiry that the postmen and menial staff of Bombay have no serious grievance and that reasonable increases in pay have been given to meet the changed economic conditions in Bombay. A further general improvement in the pay of the postal staff of Bombay can only be considered in connection with a withdrawal of the present war allowances.

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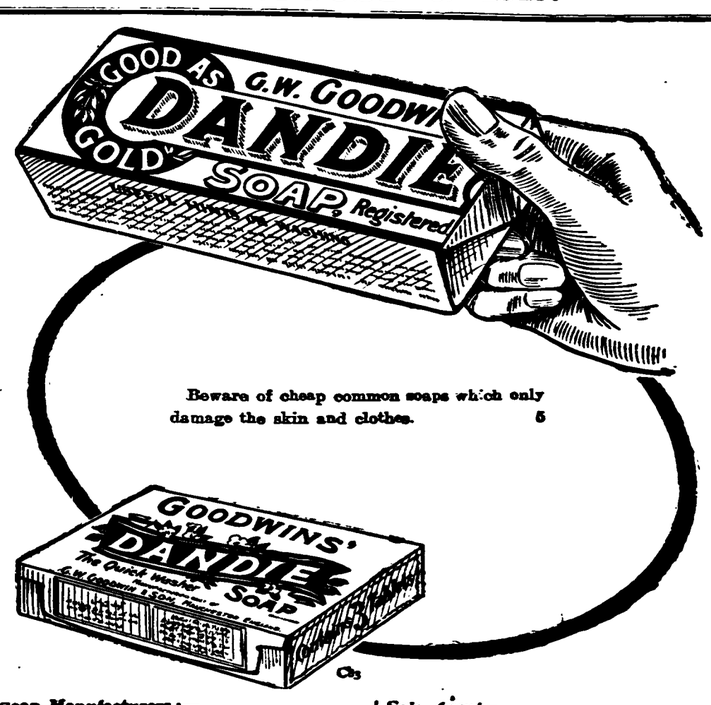

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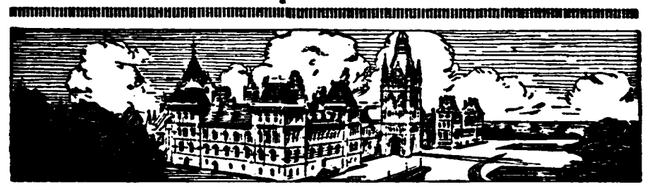

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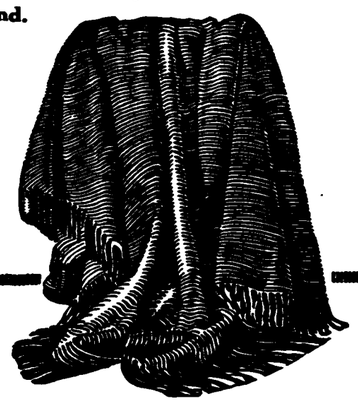

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HOW IS A DARBARI ?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Descriptions of a glowing nature appear in dailies, whenever Governors of provinces tour in the moffussil districts describing how he was met at the station by the high officers and the leading public of the place. The same has happened now, when H. E. Sir George Lloyd, our Governor, has toured in the Southern Maratha Country. They generally say that the visit passed off without a hitch and every one was highly pleased with the arrangements and other things. But there is always a dark side to the picture and there are certain episodes, which escape the notice of the public and which do not generally appear in any newspaper. I have to trouble you to give wide publicity to some such events. You might be aware that in the regime of Lord Sydenham, our late Governor, there were instituted what are now known as district darbars held annually by the head of the district, the Collector, who invites the elite of the public to attend them. In our district also we have our district darbars to which many gentlemen of the town are generally invited. Since the very beginning of the darbars here, however, many of the pleaders—some holding double degrees of the Bombay University—have not been invited for reasons best known to the authorities concerned. Matters went on from bad to worse until this year at the darbar held on the 19th of July, the day dedicated to rejoicings and celebrations, almost all pleaders except a few who were invited not because they were pleaders, but because they were members of the District Local Board or the Municipality or because they happened to be the friends of the officers who were charged with sending the invitations. This caused not a little surprise and dismay to many of us who were eager to join and take part in such loyal and auspicious gatherings. But unfortunately we were denied our privilege to do so. We were not a little surprised and even amused to see that sweetmeat sellers, rockoil vendors, cycle repairers, toddy contractors and many petty shop-keepers in the town were invited and many of us except such as mentioned above were excluded. Many of us as above mentioned are LL.B.s and some even hold sanads to practise as High Court Vakils. Some of us complained to the Collector, asking him as to why we were not invited to attend the darbar. They were told that as their names were not on the darbar list they were not entitled to an invitation. This darbar was soon followed by the visit of H. E. the Governor on the 29th July, and the same procedure was followed in sending invitations and many of the pleaders were again excluded. We protested, but we received the same reply that we were not entitled to any invitation as we were not darbaries. We approached our District Judge who was kind enough to take up our cause and promised to speak to the Collector in the matter which he did, but it was of no avail. He was told that it was too late to mend matters. We then decided to approach H. E. the Governor with our request and accordingly we wired to His Excellency to that effect. His Excellency was pleased to send us a favourable reply as a result of which ten of us were invited. That is in short the whole story of our fight for our privileges.

Another item in the programme of H. E. the Governor was the laying of the foundation stone of the Karnatic College Buildings to which again the majority of us were not asked to attend. In this connection I may be permitted to say that this was a gross insult to many pleaders as the majority of them had paid handsome donations to the fund started to be handed over to Government to open an Arts College in the Karnatic. When Government is doing so much to spread higher education in this presidency and when even the head of the province is evincing such keen interest in the same as to take the trouble of coming here all the way from Poona to lay the foundation stone of our College and thus showing his practical interest and sympathy with educated classes of our backward and remotely situated district, we have the strange and at the same time a sorry spectacle of his subordinate officers trying not only to ignore and discredit, but actually to humiliate those very people, the finished products of our higher education for the spread of which H. E. the Governor has come here. Is it not an irony of fate that on an occasion of such momentus importance to the Karnatic when H. E. the Governor laid the very foundations of higher education in the Karnatic by laying the corner-stone of the building and thus inaugurating an era of our future intellectual and material prosperity, those very people who have by their mental and physical exertions made the scheme a success should be brushed aside?

Lastly, I have to request you to raise your powerful voice on behalf of our important, but at the same time much misunderstood and much maligned profession and to see our status and dignity safeguarded.—Yours, etc.,

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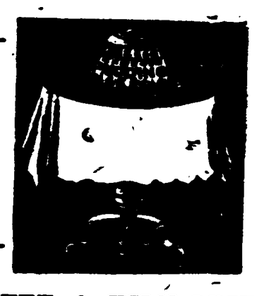

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